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10 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian warplanes bombed the Al-Bakr oil platform 9 October "inflicting considerable damage," and the Basra operational theater was subjected to "heavy artillery fire," according to a military communique cited by IRNA.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the seventh UN Security Council resolution on the war as "unjust," Tehran radio reported. The resolution, which responds to pressure from supporters of the "aggressor" Iraq, clearly demonstrates the council's "gross failure" to carry out its duties in accordance with the UN Charter, the Foreign Ministry said, reiterating Iran's readiness to cooperate with international peace efforts that take necessary steps toward the condemnation and punishment of the aggressor. A Tehran radio commentary added that U.S. official expressions of concern over Iraq's ability to withstand a possible Iranian offensive testify to "major global collusion" to force an Iranian compromise.

On the other hand, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said his country is "happy" with the solidarity of the Security Council members in passing a "resolution for peace," INA reported.

The agency also noted that Iraq has granted political asylum to the four Iranian athletes who defected to the Iraqi Consulate in Seoul.

Iran

USSR Relations — Iran is ready to "consolidate its good-neighborly relations" with the USSR, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow told Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium, in remarks reported by Tehran radio. The two sides stressed the importance of cooperation and expressed satisfaction with the "trend of growing relations," the radio added.

Relations With Syria — Observers in Damascus believe that Revolution Guards Corps Minister Mohsen Rafiqdust's current visit to Syria is linked with the recent kidnapping of a Syrian diplomat in Tehran, the clandestine Voice of the Liberation of Iran radio reported. Syria asked for official explanations of the incident, the radio said, and Iran immediately dispatched Rafiqdust to "apologize" to the Syrian regime.

Lebanon

A PLO spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the Amal Movement of escalating its attacks on the Al-Rashidiyah refugee camp, stating that six Palestinians were killed and 50 were wounded by artillery fire 9 October. Amal has also arrested over 400 Palestinians in the area and has begun evicting all Palestinians residing in houses outside the camps, the spokesman asserted. AFP subsequently reported further fighting at Al-Rashidiyah 10 October, noting that the coordination committee charged with implementing a cease-fire left the camp without securing an agreement.

As for the situation in the Christian sector, a Maronite source disclosed that over 60 people were executed and 250 were arrested in the wake of the unsuccessful assault by Elie Hubayqah's men 27 September, according to AFP. Maronite bishops issued a statement condemning the killings, the agency said, but a Lebanese Forces source claimed that corpses found in the area were followers of Hubayqah killed in the fighting, not execution victims.

Israel

Shim'on Peres announced his resignation as prime minister in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio 10 October, noting that this is in accordance with the coalition agreement. During his visit to Paris the previous day, Peres gave French President Francois Mitterrand a memorandum containing a proposal to establish an international alliance against terrorism, the radio noted.

Defense establishment and IDF sources expressed "amazement and discomfort" at Major General Yosi Peled's statement that war with Syria is "unavoidable," Jerusalem television reported. Peled, the commander of the IDF Northern Command, had told IDF radio that Syria is preparing for a confrontation within 1-3 years, though he said there is no immediate danger of war.

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WAM Cites PLO Differences Over New Headquarters

JN100809 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0640 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Oct (WAM) — Palestinian sources in Algiers say differences have set in among Fatah Central Committee members following the Tunisian Government's decision to close Palestinian establishments in Tunisia. Citing these sources, the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* says today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is insisting on Cairo as an alternative to Tunis for the PLO headquarters, adding that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak welcomed the Palestinian establishments in Cairo provided the PLO recognized Resolution 242. Meanwhile, the sources say Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] suggest Sanaa or Baghdad as an alternative headquarters.

The sources note that the issue has not yet been decided within the Palestinian leadership.

Meanwhile, Sudanese Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad says his country is aware that the PLO wants Khartoum to be its headquarters, but it has not yet received an official request from the Palestinian leadership to this effect. The Sudanese minister told *Al-Ittihad* that Sudan is prepared to take its share of Arab responsibilities and that it is eager to solve problems facing the Arab homeland.

WAM: PNC Speaker Says Amman Agreement 'Frozen'

JN091519 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1322 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Oct (WAM) — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has said the Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO can be regarded as frozen because no decision has been adopted in its name either by the PLO Executive Committee or the Central Council. He explained that the Prague statement did not cancel the agreement but proposed its cancellation. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published in its weekly edition today, Al-Sa'ih called on resistance factions to discard differences, achieve national Palestinian unity, and hold a dialogue through the legitimate institutions to confront the U.S. and Zionist challenges.

On a proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East, the PNC speaker said: This proposal was made by us and the Soviet Union. The conference must be convened and it must discuss all UN resolutions, including the partition resolution. He accused the United States of bias toward the Zionist enemy, saying: Arabs and Muslims must stand united and inform the United States that they cannot concede Jerusalem and the Palestine question.

He denied that 'Arafat recognized Resolution 242 in Harare, explaining that 'Arafat accepted it as one of the UN resolutions approved by the PNC on the basis that they are an indivisible whole.

Jordan Prevents Contacts With Fatah Dissident

JN091650 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Ittihad* has learned that the Jordanian authorities have recently prevented elements from the Al-Karamah camp affiliated with Fatah from contacting Brigadier General 'Attallah 'Attallah, also known as Abu al-Za'im, in a step explained by observers as an assertion that Jordan is not a party to the differences between the two sides.

An informed Palestinian source told *Al-Ittihad* that Saudi Arabia is currently trying to mediate between the Fatah leadership and Abu al-Za'im, who leads an opposition movement to Fatah, to settle the differences between him, his officers, and his cadres on the one hand and the Fatah leadership on the other.

Kuwaiti Minister Doubts Temporary Pact Extension

LD091911 Kuwait KUNA in English 1733 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 9 (KUNA) — Kuwait Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah Thursday evening said that it was highly unlikely that an extension of the temporary production agreement would be endorsed during the present conference.

The minister, in exchanges with journalists, was asked whether he believed there was a political will to get a permanent pact in this meeting.

"Well I certainly hope so, that's what we've come to Geneva to decide", he replied. Shaykh 'Ali was then asked whether it was highly unlikely that an extension would be agreed and said "I would say that, yes".

Insists on Larger Share

AU091930 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 9 (AFP) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al Sabah Thursday threatened to block extension until year-end of an OPEC interim production ceiling of 16.8 million barrels a day (mbd) as the 13 OPEC partners continued to seek consensus on a new set of national output quotas.

Earlier, Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah of the United Arab Emirates told reporters as he emerged from an informal ministerial caucus that the interim arrangement, concluded last August, would be extended for two months beyond the end of October if OPEC's current Geneva conference fails to set new quotas. Ministerial sources reaffirmed Thursday that a broad majority among the 13 producers feel the current limit, which has helped boost crude prices by over 50 percent to around 15 dollars a barrel since last July. [sentence as received]

The Kuwaiti minister, who has repeatedly said his country wants a larger share in OPEC output, told reporters Thursday night he would refuse to change his position, "even if I were in a minority of one." "So far I'm not," he said. Saying the interim agreement remained valid until the end of this month, "not one single day more," Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa said that for Kuwait, it was not a matter of "getting a larger percentage" slice of OPEC output, but one of "addressing the problem fairly."

Delegates suggested that the Kuwaiti minister was jockeying for position ahead of the real bargaining on percentage shares likely to unfold over the next several days. They said they doubted that any single OPEC member could afford to take the blame for a possible collapse of the talks, although they noted that Kuwait is Saudi Arabia's closest OPEC partner in the Gulf region.

Asked whether he expected the interim arrangement to be rolled over, Libya's minister, Fawzi al-Shakshuki, told reporters that "if we do not get a better agreement, I think it will be extended, (for) as long as we can."

Gabon's Etienne Tchioba said he felt there was a "firm desire" in all OPEC delegations to clinch a final deal on quotas by the end of October. "We need such an accord now. It wouldn't serve any purpose to go home and return here later," he said. He said it was impossible to say how much time would be needed to reach a decision. The conference could wind up next Sunday, he said, but it could just as easily last for another ten days.

Iranian Minister Says 'Utmost' Done for Agreement

AU091543 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 9 (AFP) — Iranian oil minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh Thursday asserted that OPEC countries are doing their "utmost" to strike agreement on new national oil production quotas at their four-day old ministerial conference here. Speaking to a small group of reporters, he strongly urged the need to avert a new "deadlock" inside the 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Iranian minister, architect of a surprise OPEC compromise last August to prop up declining prices through curbs on output, carefully avoided any criticism of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the key Gulf producers. He said he knew nothing about "any opposition" from the two countries to an extension of the August agreement through November and December, favoured by most OPEC countries. He added that he had not "heard during this conference that they are looking for a higher quota," noting that there was "no capacity in the market" for increased output. "We have not talked about higher production ceilings, so they have not asked for any increase," he said.

The main focus of the talks here had been on ways and means of calculating national quotas as a percentage share of OPEC output, Mr. Aqazadeh said. Quotas must be set through "unanimous decision, he said. [quotation mark as received] It was a "question of (national) sovereignty," so "everybody has to be satisfied," he pointed out. He also made it clear that Iran would accept a new quota established on a "scientific" basis, "whatever the outcome." Experts Wednesday submitted to the ministers a set of objective indicators as a possible basis for setting quotas.

Mr. Aqazadeh suggested that Iran might be prepared to accept a special quota arrangement for Iraq, which was kept outside the August interim accord. "What is important to us is not to break the conference," he said, "we are not willing to see a deadlock again."

He also affirmed that if talks on quotas at the present meeting were inconclusive, this should not be seen as a "failure." If "more time" was needed, the August arrangement would be extended. While Iran was still looking to a return to an OPEC benchmark price of 28 dollars a barrel, he said he recognized that "some other ministers have some differences about fixed prices." The important thing was to maintain "the upward trend of prices," he said.

Questioned on the latest developments in the Gulf war, the minister denied reports that Iran's Khark Island oil terminal had been destroyed in Iraqi air raids. Crude was being loaded there, he affirmed.

KUWAIT

Minister Arrives in Moscow After Baku Conference

LD092058 Kuwait KUNA in English 1423 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct 9 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Khalid al-Jasir arrived here Thursday after touring Tashkent and Samarand, the two historic cities of the Soviet Central Asia. The Kuwaiti minister arrived to the Soviet Union on the 29th of last month heading a delegation to take part in the international Islamic conference "Muslims' struggle for peace." The 3-day conference opened in Baku the capital of Azerbaijan state of the Soviet Union on October first.

PDRY

Al-Dali Speaks on Ties With UAE, Amnesty

JN091740 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Oct 86 p 7

['Abd al-Mun'im 'Uthman dispatch]

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has praised the strong relations between the UAE and the PDRY. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, Dr Al-Dali said the coming stage will witness more steps aimed at expanding the relations between the two countries in various fields. He added that the message he conveyed to His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his brother President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas falls within this framework and also deals with developments in the region and in the Arab arena.

He described the establishment of the GCC as a new asset of prosperity and progress for the Arab nation. He added: We notice all kinds of cooperation and understanding since its establishment. He expressed hope that vistas of cooperation will expand so that its well-being will prevail in all the Arab countries because this cooperation is very important to achieve more stability and to reinforce economic and social development in the Arab world.

Answering a question on the response to Aden's decision on general amnesty, Dr Al-Dali affirmed that his government endorsed the decision because of its importance. He added that this will result in the return of most of those who left the country after the 13 January events because they were misled throughout the events. He said that the return of those people is a matter of time, adding that many groups of them actually returned during the past 2 months, and that he expects more groups to return in the near future.

Dr Al-Dali said: Former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is placing obstacles to prevent the return of those who left Yemen.

Concluding his statement, Dr Al-Dali reiterated that contacts between Aden and Sanaa have not stopped, and that consultations are continuing to achieve unity between the two parts of Yemen.

Foreign Minister Praises Ties With GCC States

JN100943 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Al-Shariqa, 10 Oct (QNA) — PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has described his country's relations with member states of the GCC as brotherly, good, and distinguished. He said these relations are developing because they were built on sound bases, and he said the two sides want increased cooperation in the economic, cultural, and social areas.

In an interview with *Al-Khalij* published here, Al-Dali urged a prompt halt to the Iran-Iraq war and a negotiated solution to the outstanding problems between the two countries. The PDRY has stood for an end to the war all along because it drains the human and material resources of Iraq and Iran, he added. Al-Dali disclosed that efforts are being made with YAR officials to arrange the return of those who fled the country after the 13 January incidents, excluding the individuals who will stand trial.

Party Secretary Inaugurates New School Year

EA100718 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, this morning inaugurated the new scholastic year in the 'Abdullah Ba Dhib Institute of Socialist Sciences in Khawr Maksar.

The brother secretary general gave a valuable lecture to the students in which he dealt with a number of party, political and economic issues. At the beginning of his lecture, he stressed the importance of training party cadres scientifically by linking courses to practical reality. He called on the students to equip themselves with an understanding of the theory of scientific socialism so that they are able to put what they have studied into practice and to grasp what they have learned through their studies.

During his lecture, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid spoke of the measures taken by the YSP to normalize conditions after the 13 January bloody incidents planned and implemented by the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and his clique. He called to mind the decree of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council on the general amnesty and its extension until the end of the current year. This gives an opportunity to those who were misled by the clique to return to the homeland and participate in rebuilding what was ruined by the conspiracy. He emphasized that the homeland is open to the return of the sons of the misled. At the same time, it will not be lenient with those who planned the conspiracy and implemented it with conviction, and especially those who were not embraced by the general amnesty decree.

The brother secretary general also touched on the tasks facing party members in current and future stages, asking them to creatively implement all the party and governments revolutionary measures at all levels, particularly as our country is faced with a number of tasks, among them the People's Supreme Council and the People's Local Council elections which begin this month. He called on all to participate effectively in these elec-

tions to consolidate the peoples authority — the authority of the workers.

Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid discussed our country's foreign policy, reaffirming the importance of continued contacts and coordination with the brothers in the northern part of our homeland to fulfill the hopes of the masses of our people in the two parts for the unity of the soil and a single Yemeni people.

He also stressed our country's firm and principled stand on the causes of the struggle of our Arab people, headed by the Palestinian cause, so that the Palestinian Arab people can recover their occupied land and establish an independent national state led by their legitimate and sole representative — the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He praised the principled internationalist stands of the socialist camp, headed by the friendly Soviet Union that is loyal to our people and our country, and for the assistance being offered to Democratic Yemen in various fields.

At the end of his lecture, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid commended the leading role being played by the 'Abdullah ba Dhib Institute of Socialist Sciences in disseminating the theory of scientific socialism and studying the documents and literature of the YSP and the experiences of the world revolutionary movements, headed by the Soviet Communist Party. He also hailed the efforts of the institute's administration, teachers, and students to make the program of the new scholastic year successful.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Reportedly To Launch Inter-Arab Mediation

JN091352 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
9 Oct 86 pp 1, 31

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia will this month initiate intensive political efforts on behalf of Arab and Muslim causes on the international, Islamic, and Arab levels. According to informed Arab diplomatic sources, the Saudi monarch will make determined efforts to solve inter-Arab differences. During this month and the first half of November, King Fahd will probably make brief visits to Damascus, Baghdad, Algiers, and Tunis to reconcile bilateral differences, the sources add.

He is reportedly satisfied with the response of Syrian and Iraqi leaders to his intended mediation. If he succeeds in bringing about a reconciliation between Damascus and Baghdad, the Saudi monarch will try to end the Gulf war in cooperation with Syria, Libya and Algeria, the sources said.

Over the next 2 months, Saudi Arabia will host a number of bilateral summits to achieve Arab solidarity, resolve differences, and lay the groundwork for the oft postponed Arab summit.

On the international level, King Fahd will send messages to the leaders of more than 40 nations concerning Middle East developments and the Iraq-Iran war.

YAR

President Views Domestic, Regional Situations

PM091435 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
1-7 Oct 86 pp 15-18

[Interview with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by Chief Editor 'Uthman al-'Amir in Sanaa; date not given]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted][Al-'Amir] Your decision to patriate the veteran politicians, especially Al-Sallal and Al-Iryani, is a commendable initiative that has been received with satisfaction. Why did you make this decision, and what were your motives?

[Salih] As a Yemeni official or leader, I deemed it necessary to establish in our country the civilized tradition of rising above personal sensitivities, of not denying others' roles, and of not ignoring the roles of patriotic elements. However hard one tries to falsify it, history is a factual record. Yes, history cannot be concealed. Nobody denies that Field Marshal al-Sallal was commander of the revolution on the Yemeni, Arab, and international levels. No one can ignore the fact that Judge 'Abd al-Rahman al-Iryani was president of the Republican Council from 1967 through 1974. Nobody can efface the history of Ahmad al-Nu'man as prime minister or of Lt Gen Hasan al-'Amri as prime minister and general commanding the Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

There is no reason to keep these leaders away from the homeland. Therefore, we decided that they should return to their country and kinsmen and enjoy the fruits of their struggle with the sons of the September generation.

The Yemeni president added: Yemen embraces all its loyal patriotic sons and cannot disavow any of them as long as they believe in their people's objectives, which are defined in the revolution's six objectives and in the National Charter's contents.

[Al-'Amir] Mr President, You, the media, and the congresses talk extensively about the National Charter. What are the National Charter's contents insofar as they constitute a condition for eligibility for engaging in political action?

[Salih] Let us review the procession from its beginning. As of the first hours I assumed my responsibility, my main concern has been to focus on national unity. If the nation is firmly united, it will be easy to lead the revolutionary process and to safeguard its gains through a united political instrument and by achieving intellectual unity in concepts on which the people agree.

[Al-'Amir] What do you mean by political and intellectual unity, Mr President? [passage omitted]

[Salih] You are aware of the various political tendencies that were operating in the country outside the constitution and the law. That is why we were eager to combine these political tendencies in a single melting pot and to agree on a national document. [passage omitted]

This national document, the president said, is the National Charter, which is an intellectual program and a theoretical guide for political action in our country aimed at ending the illegal political tendencies not approved by the constitution and the law. [passage omitted]

[Al-Amir] What is the harvest of the first experience, Mr President?

[Salih] When political action was successful in the 1,000-member People's Congress and when we realized the significance of that important triumph, the congress decided in August 1984 to expand its membership from 1,000 to 23,700 members, with every 500 citizens electing a representative to the congress by direct and democratic secret ballot. The expansion was made successfully in 1985 and the citizens elected their representatives without any oppression or coercion. We are confident that this congress will achieve successes similar to those of the preceding congress, especially since it has been able to attract new cadres who are capable politically and socially.

[Al-'Amir] Is this your option?

[Salih] Yes, this is our option for political action in the country. We are doing this instead of forming a partisan political organization undertaking the country's political action while abiding by fundamental mainstays, including God's book and the Sunna of His prophet and the principles and objectives of the 26 September revolution. [passage omitted]

[Al-'Amir] You have said, Mr President, that the General People's congress has come to put an end to the varied political tendencies. Don't you think that those currents could move underground again under cover of the General People's congress?

[Salih] Experience has proved that the overwhelming majority consists of enlightened and independent national forces that are loyal to the country and to the revolution. This loyalty has been reaffirmed by the National Charter. No faction or group can influence the course of the country's political action. Moreover, the people themselves have established checks and controls. [passage omitted]

[Al-'Amir] Mr President, when will you do what other leaders have done; get mad at democracy and take it away as you have given it?

[Salih] We will never at any time feel that democracy is a burden or difficult. It is a civilized path and we consider it the soundest path for building a new life and for the masses to reflect their will and their responsible participation through institutions. [passage omitted]

[Al-'Amir] Has the political action been reflected in a reduced number of political prisoners?

[Salih] Since I have had the honor of leading the people, I have been eager to clear the jails of politicians. You can ask brother Mujahid Abu Shawarib (deputy prime minister and minister of the interior) about this. There isn't a single politician in jail at present.

[Al-'Amir] To what degree has Yemen succeeded in moving from the tribal to the state phase? Can the tribes be transformed into a single tribe?

The president [Salih] said firmly: The state is a part of the tribes and our Yemeni people are a group of tribes. Our cities and our countryside are entirely populated by Tribes. All the state's official and popular agencies are composed of tribes.

[Al-'Amir] I said to the president, who does not hide his interest in what is happening in the southern part of his country: Mr President, why has the normalization of relations with Aden been delayed?

[Salih] It has not been delayed. We are doing everything in our power to establish harmony among [as published] our brothers there.

The emigres from the south are in their country and among their kinsmen. We are making efforts with our brothers in the south to eliminate the problems emanating from the events that took place there in January.

[Al-'Amir] What efforts are being made to speed up steps toward union?

[Salih] We have made numerous constructive and positive endeavors to achieve unity in the divided Yemeni national action. Unionist action has made significant strides in the sphere of coordination and integration between the two parts of Yemen and setting up joint projects and institutions between them. The Yemeni unity committees have been able to accomplish all the tasks and duties entrusted to them, especially the constitutional committee, which has completed the draft constitution for the United State. This constitution underlines the principled bases, derived from the Islamic Shari'a, on which the united state is to be founded. Our people in both parts of Yemen look forward confidently toward achieving and completing their fateful unity through peaceful democratic means and through sincere fraternal unionist dialogue.

Turning from South Yemen to the North, where the bigger sister, Saudi Arabia, which takes a fraternal and civilized position toward sisterly Yemen, is located, the Yemeni president said:

Yemeni-Saudi relations are model and distinguished Arab relations founded on firm, principled bases. They are derived from the same Islamic faith, from warm, neighborly relations, and from the historically and fatefully deep-rooted fraternal bond. These relations are developing and expanding in all categories of cooperation and coordination. This cooperation is progressing in a manner that serves the two fraternal peoples' joint interests and their common aspirations to build a strong and united Arab presence. This will enable them, with all the Arab countries, to face the challenges of the development and renaissance of civilization. Consequently, they will be able to support the fateful causes of our Arab nation and to overcome all the plots and obstacles obstructing its path. [passage omitted]

Salih Interviewed by Saudi Paper

JN090901 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The Saudi newspaper *'Ukaz* today published the text of its interview with brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. The following is the text of the questions and the president's answers:

Question: Saudi-Yemeni relations have many aspects which affect economic, social, and other fields. In view of the current situation, how do you view the prospects of these relations?

Answer: The growth and development realized by the two fraternal countries and peoples, the YAR and Saudi Arabia, in various aspects, have distinguished the relations between them because they are based on strong pillars of intimate dialogue, which is entrenched by deep-rooted bonds of national identity and Islamic faith. This gives the two countries' relations strength and expands the field of cooperation.

Question: Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's recent visit opened new horizons for the brotherly relations. Can you tell us the facts about the visit?

Answer: The visit by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, to his second homeland, the YAR, opened further prospects for brotherly cooperation. The visit had a good effect on our people, especially since the visit was to take part in the national celebrations of the 24th anniversary of the immortal 26 September revolution.

Question: Fraternal consultations among Arab leaders is an urgent necessity to discuss the latest bilateral and pan-Arab developments, especially in view of Arab circumstances. What are the most important issues that were discussed with the Saudi officials on the bilateral, Arab, and international levels?

Answer: The most important issues that we discussed with our brothers in Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty Brother Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, were issues of concern to the two fraternal peoples and matters that increase their cooperation in all fields; Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian cause, being the main issue of the Arab nation, and the preservation of the unity of Palestinian ranks under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and other issues of interest to all of us on the Arab and international levels.

Question: Everyone is convinced that the formation of the GCC constitutes a qualitiative stride in regional cooperation that will reflect on the progress and prosperity of the region's peoples. Are you considering joining the GCC?

Answer: It is our policy to encourage all forms of positive cooperation among the Arab states. We consider that the GCC represents a qualitative stride in cooperation within the framework of Arab solidarity. Our relations with the GCC states are special relations, deriving their strength from the importance of integration between the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf.

Question: The Iraq-Iran war now is in its 7th year and there is no sign of it ending. The YAR has good relations with everyone and these relations might qualify you to make moves that would be a practical breakthrough to stop the bloody war between the two Muslim states.

Answer: Our position is clear. The continuation of war will only result in more bloodshed andwill waste resources and capabilities. During the Islamic countries' foreign ministers' conference, which was held in Sanaa in late 1984, we endeavored to convince Iraq and Iran of the need to facilitate the tasks of the ICO'S good offices committee. However, there are those who regrettably insist on continuing the war and rejecting all mediation efforts. Therefore, we supported Iraq's response to various mediation efforts and its initiative to end the war.

Question: You announced your readiness to implement the Collective Arab Defense Pact with Iraq. But there were other urgent issues to which Arab countries like Lebanon and Libya were subjected and that necessitated such treatment. How do you view this subject, especially following your recent statements?

Answer: We have constantly supported the Lebanese people, the Libyan people, and the PLO's attempts to restore its unity to preserve the international gains that it realized. We also support causes of justice and right all over the world. This stand embodies the bases and principles of the YAR's foreign policy. We always affirm our commitment to implementing the agreements that bind us with the sisterly Arab states. We will maintain our consistent stand. We will support right, combat injustice and defend the sovereignty of our Arab nation both in the east and in the Arab maghreb.

Question: The Arab world is suffering certain circumstances which paralyze its ability to take a position on urgent issues. In your view, how can we emerge from this stagnation and achieve cooperation and brotherhood? Is an Arab summit possible?

Answer: I believe that we must overcome the inaction. If we do not do that today, we must do it tomorrow because immobility is a transient phase. The challenges facing the Arab nation require fraternity and cooperation. These are necessary to bypass transient circumstances.

Question: Onto the subject of the country's economic conditions and the developments that are contingent on these conditions, especially following the discovery of oil and minerals. The question is: What is the status of the agricultural and industrial sectors?

Answer: The experimental tripartite development program and the two 5-year development plans worked to our advantage. We declared 1984 as the year of agricultural expansion. We also benefitted from the economic difficulties faced by many developing countries and, therefore, pursued the policy of economic rationalization, which defined the guidelines to prepare for the third 5-year development plan with the participation of all our people. The plan's preparation is based on devoting primary

attention to production and agricultural improvement. This will enable us to realize the necessary level of self-sufficiency in food and in industries that are related to local raw materials. The role of oil will supplement this maturation process.

Question: The Yemeni riyal suffered a violent setback in the wake of the world economic events. What measures have been taken to protect the riyal? How do you deal with those who arrive from the southern part of Yemen [PDRY]?

Answer: Necessary measures have been taken to rationalize the economy as a whole [as heard] in order to avoid the repercussions of economic changes in many developing countries. As for the sons of the southern part of the homeland who arrived following the January events, we say that the doors of the northern part of the homeland are open to all Yemenis. We are working to deal with their problems, be they from the north or the south.

Question: Recently, 'Arafat said that it is possible Israel may attack Yemen. How do you view this and what are your future steps?

Answer: Those who believe that they are safe from Israeli aggression are wrong whether or not the Palestinian revolution has a presence in their country. The Zionist enemy considers every Arab state as an enemy in its own right.

President Receives Sudanese Envoy, Message

JN091301 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office yesterday evening Dr Ibrahim al-Amin, member of the Sudanese Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau, who conveyed a message to the president from Sudanese Prime Minister Brother Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi dealing with bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by brothers Lieutenant Colonel Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for interior affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and His Excellency 'Abbas al-Mu'tasim, Sudan's ambassador in Sanaa.

Mubarak AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Interview

NC082209 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said that he would attend the ICO summit in Kuwait if invited. This came in an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm*. The interview was conducted by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Masa'id, the paper's editor-in-chief.

The president told the paper that his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has not hampered Egypt's relations with the PLO, noting that the meeting was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the Palestinian issue. The president also denied that the United States had offered to pay off Egypt's foreign debt in return for permission to establish two military bases on its territory. The president said that the U.S. Administration is fully aware that no foreign bases are allowed in Egypt, even for the sake of relieving the country of its heavy foreign debt.

The text of President Mubarak's interview with *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* is as follows:

Al-Masa'id: To begin with, we would like to ask you about the democracy you have established in the country. [words indistinct] some still believe that you have not yet set the country on the right course for reform!

President Mubarak: Despite all the troubles of democracy, it is a definite improvement over dictatorship. The latter only spawns injustice and despotism and abolishes all chances for popular participation in decisionmaking, a price no nation can afford.

As for Egypt, I know that some papers and individuals ignore the proper limits for democratic dialogue, but I bear with them. I do not want to take any step that would reverse the democratic impetus. I know that some people go beyond the limits and use uncivilized words in reference to the head of state. This is not the proper way to conduct dialogue, nor is it the proper way for politicians to behave. They should set an example for the young. Even so, I prefer to put up with this for the benefit of the people and for the sake of democracy, which is the only guarantee that this country will surmount its problems and make strides along the road to development, progress, and justice. In a nutshell, if 1, 2, or 3 persons disregard the ethics of dialogue, this is not a reason to abolish democracy. The transgressors will not live forever, but democracy will live on to safeguard the people's values and traditions.

Al-Masa'id: Commenting on the opposition's boycott of the Consultative Council elections, you said that democracy does not evolve in "one try." What did you mean?

President Mubarak: What I want to say is that I am seeking to establish democracy on a sound footing in this country. We have already started to do this. We have a degree of freedom which is lacking in many countries. What we must avoid, however, is dealing a fatal blow to our democracy. We must not interpret democracy as the right merely to exchange insults and accusations. By being impolite, some think that they appear brave and daring. This is not a proper understanding of democracy. True democracy must be based on ethics, principles, and mutual respect.

The Egyptian people must break free from the shackles of inertia. They must take a stand against all undemocratic practices and defend their achievements. This is not the responsibility of the president alone. It is the responsibility of all the people.

I wonder. Those who abuse democracy, are they above making mistakes themselves? Don't they have their own weaknesses? They must understand that they are not perfect. The people will eventually realize how democracy is being abused. Fortunately, the recent Consultative Council elections have proved to us that our people are no longer passive. They have stood up for themselves against the abuse of democracy. They have defended their hard-earned democracy.

Al-Masa'id: But Mr President, some people have cast doubt on the results of the recent elections for the Consultative Council.

President Mubarak: Yes, the opposition has expressed doubts over the results of these elections. Even if an angel came down from heaven to run the elections they would still have doubts about the results, if they themselves were not successful. What else can we expect from them, since they had no success in these elections? The opposition calls for negativism, something that I reject because true democracy cannot be properly established through negativism and boycotts. Negativism leads to totalitarianism in the end, and that is why we must break away from it.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, following your recent meeting in Cairo with U.S. Vice President George Bush, it was said that America had offered to settle all Egypt's foreign debts, which are estimated at approximately $30 billion, in return for permission to establish two military bases in Egypt. How true is this?

President Mubarak: This never happened, and George Bush never talked to me about it. The U.S. Administration is well aware that I am not an advocate of establishing foreign military bases on Egyptian territory, even in return for relieving us of the burden of our foreign debts. I know quite well what I am doing and I cannot possibly follow each and every rumor. I am sure you remember the rumors over the Ra's Banas base and how some people said that it had been leased by the U.S. forces. It is plain for all to see that this is not so. I tell nothing but the truth, and if I make a mistake I have enough courage to admit it. After all, it is a virtue to admit one's mistakes. We have never provided any country with bases on our territory, and we are committed not to do so.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, regarding Arab affairs, how, in your view, can solidarity be restored to the Arab arena, which is suffering such acute differences and division?

President Mubarak: The majority in the Arab world is fully aware of all the facts. But the problem is that (?this majority) is scared to confront those who are making trouble in the Arab region. I do not exaggerate in my ambitions and appeals for Arab unity, I just hope that Arab solidarity can be restored. This simply means that the Arab brothers should agree on a unified standpoint. Once this unity has been achieved, I would be pre-

pared to swear that it will become the primary source of our power. I can assure you that the regrettable current differences among Arab brothers have no counterpart elsewhere in the world. Let me elaborate. Have you ever heard of a head of any of the European states that are linked by common interests accusing the head of another European state of treason or agentry? Have you ever heard of one European head of state conspiring against another? In the Arab world the situation is different, for we have those who attempt to blackmail certain Arab states, and if these states do not pay, there will be assassinations and explosions in their embassies, and even within their countries. What is regrettable is that those who practice terrorism in the Arab world accuse anyone who does not go along with them of being a traitor. It is as if paying protection money has become the only criterion for nationalism and dignity in our Arab world. To sum up, it is we who are doing the damage to ourselves. May God help us to return to our genuine Arab values and traditions, and may Islam's spirit of forbearance guide us to rise above our differences. May it also give us the courage to discuss things among ourselves without always harping on the word treason, which has become associated with the Arab region. Some people are quick to apply this term to whoever disagrees with them. I think that once we manage to achieve reconciliation among ourselves, we will be able to solve our problems with the outside world quite easily.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, despite all the sensitivities among the Arab countries in general, of which we read and hear a great deal, do you foresee any possibility of convening an Arab summit in Cairo to eliminate the differences and unify Arab ranks?

President Mubarak: Cairo welcomes all Arabs. It is open to the brother Arabs without any restrictions. However, I believe that convening an Arab summit in Cairo would be a delicate matter. There are Arab countries that would like to come to Cairo, but pressure is being exerted on them by those who lead terrorism in the Arab world. Therefore I do not intend to hold an Arab summit in Cairo. In the past, I have called for an Arab summit to be held anywhere, even without the participation of Egypt, so that the Arabs might resolve their differences. It is to be regretted that the Arab Kings and Presidents have not been able to hold a summit in the last 4 years. Is this logical in light of the deteriorating conditions that the Arab region is witnessing? I believe that a summit meeting would in itself solve many of the problems that exist among us, but we cannot meet together as Arab leaders. Therefore our problems accumulate and the tension among us is heightened.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, if you attend the ICO conference in Kuwait next January, and the ice is melted there, will you call on the Arab leaders participating in the conference to convene an Arab summit?

President Mubarak: I will not call for an Arab summit lest certain parties speculate that I am doing so for the sake of Egypt. Egypt does not need or ask anything from anyone. However, a summit is inevitable if the Arabs are to speak with one voice and make themselves heard in the world. We do not want a repeat performance of what happened after the Fes summit. On that occasion, the Arabs agreed on a peaceful solution, but on their return to Damascus, the Syrians asked their information minister to declare that what has been taken by force cannot be recovered without force. The problem is that those who utter the slogans do not solve the problems and have not succeeded in ending the crises and difficulties. Force has not terminated our conflict with Israel and will not put a decisive end to it. Let us be frank. If we followed Syrian logic, whom would we fight, and where would we in Egypt, Syria, and the rest of the Arab world get our arms from? We have two primary sources of armaments — the United States and the Soviet Union — and both of them guarantee the existence of Israel. Which one of them will acquiesce in the use of the weapons it sells us to destroy Israel, when both of them guarantee its existence? Let us discuss our problems frankly, plainly, and logically, instead of continuing to waste our money on armaments, which will lead us nowhere. Living standards in the Arab countries are deteriorating and their peoples' economic plight is getting worse, while Arab leaders are occupying themselves with empty slogans about war, the destruction of Israel, and the strategic balance. I do not know why we have not yet learned and absorbed the lessons of history. There are still some among us who believe in empty slogans. But it is my belief that there is no longer a market for outbidding and slogans in the Arab region, as was the case in the past; people are now more aware. Therefore, empty slogans will not profit those who utter them, as they did in times gone by, as everyone these days realizes that the slogan-mongerers are incapable of waging the war which they talk about.

Al-Masa'id: It is being said that Egyptian-Sudanese and Egyptian-Tunisian relations have become rather tepid. What are the reasons for this? What is the outlook for integration between Egypt and Sudan and do you see any alternative to it?

President Mubarak: I don't think that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are tepid. On the contrary, relations between us are developing. There are 3 million Sudanese, perhaps many more, working in Egypt now. There are 20,000 Sudanese students in Egyptian universities and they are treated exactly like Egyptian students. Cairo University has a branch in Khartoum. The number of Sudanese students attending it exceeds the number of students in the various Sudanese universities. We have Egyptian teachers there.

The Sudanese president visited Egypt. We discussed issues relating to the improvement of bilateral cooperation in various fields. It has been argued that the presence of former Sudanese president Numayri in Egypt might obstruct the development of Egyptian-Sudanese relations. The fact remains that Numayri has been granted political asylum.

When the revolution against his regime took place, Numayri decided to return to Sudan. Just as he was about to board the plane and leave for Khartoum, General Siwar al-Dhahab appealed to me to keep Numayri in Egypt lest his return should cause a bloodbath for which Egypt would be held responsible. I convinced Ja'far Numayri to stay for 1 day. I then told him that the Sudanese revolution had been firmly established and, therefore, he would have to stay in Egypt. Numayri was convinced. But a rumor was spread by a certain person here in Egypt in an attempt to flatter the new Sudanese regime. According to this rumor, the Egyptian leaders were going to allow Numayri to leave Egypt secretly for Sudan. In response to the rumor we

explained to the political leaders that we deal with the Sudanese regime and not with individuals, and that we recognized the new Sudanese regime. I also made it clear that we do not interfere in the domestic affairs of any state. Later we were surprised by the Sudanese brothers' request that we return Numayri to Sudan.

How could I do that when we had already granted Numayri political asylum? I am well aware that if I had agreed to their request, many Arab voices would have condemned this step as a contravention of Egypt's traditions and values. Egypt is not a prison. Neither am I a jailer who receives orders to imprison people or set them free. Egypt has its culture, history, and traditions which must be safeguarded and never relinquished. When we grant a person political asylum, we ask him only not to engage in political activities. Anything else would be a violation of the principle of political asylum. Egypt has in the past granted political asylum to 2,103 refugees, and has never handed over a single one of them. Why are they asking us to violate this principle and abandon our values and traditions? This we will never do. I remember the Ethiopian leader Mengistu telling me that when he gave political asylum to the PDRY leader he was approached by the new PDRY government and asked to hand him over. But he took pride in refusing to do that. He told the new PDRY leaders that he would not accede to their request because he would not send the man to his execution. This is a noble and gallant attitude.

The day I think of handing Numayri over, I expect the Sudanese press to strongly criticize me. Many Sudanese who are frequent visitors to Egypt have expressed their appreciation and respect for our stand on this issue. They have affirmed that they will be the first to attack me if we send Numayri back to Sudan.

Al-Masa'id: Does the Arab position on the Gulf war reflect real Arab solidarity or are the Arabs reluctant to help Iraq?

Mubarak: When we signed the peace agreement with Israel, we stipulated that it include a clause to the effect that its signing would not break any other obligations, agreements, or treaties to which either of the two parties were already committed. We had in mind the agreements concluded with the Arab brothers, primarily the joint Arab defense agreement. I would like to ask the Arab kings and presidents about this joint Arab defense agreement, as well as those Arab countries which support Iran in its war against fraternal Iraq. How would they answer this question? I wonder about the Arab League's stand on Syria and Libya, two countries in the enemy camp against Iraq. The current Arab situation calls for pity. The Gulf war has clearly demonstrated the Arab disarray and fragmentation. It has shown how certain Arab parties ally themselves with the devil for personal reasons.

Al-Masa'id: Without going into any details, are you satisfied with what Egypt is offering to Iraq? To what extent will you support fraternal Iraq?

Mubarak: If the Arabs were united behind Iraq, Iran would not continue the war against it. I still maintain that if they were to rise above their differences, the Arabs would be able to find solutions to several of their problems, foremost of which is the Gulf war and the situation in Lebanon.

Al-Masa'id: How far have Egyptian efforts gone to thaw Jordanian-Palestinian relations? Is there any possibility that Jordan and the PLO would be linked in a confederation, or would this only placate the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip under Jordanian supvervision? What is Egypt's position on this?

Mubarak: We are exerting efforts to clear the atmosphere between Jordan and the PLO and to reconcile them. We believe that continuing differences between them will only obstruct the efforts being made to resolve the Palestinian issue and make us miss an available opportunity to find a solution. As Arabs we had better agree on what we want and then move along the correct course. I call on the PLO to unify the Palestinian ranks and to contain the differences among its various groups in order to regain strength. The current disintegration will only lead to further weakness. It is vitally necessary for us to close ranks and rally around our pan-Arab goals.

Al-Masa'id: Where are Egyptian-Palestinian relations headed? Reports say that a kind of stagnation exists between Cairo and the PLO following your latest meeting with Peres. Is there any truth to these reports?

Mubarak: If anyone has said this, then he is mistaken. My meeting with Peres focused on the Palestinian issue. It would have been possible to attain positive results on this issue with the Israelis had the announcement of a freeze on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement not been made in Prague following a meeting between Fatah and a number of Palestinian groups. As a matter of fact, this declaration of freezing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement placed us in a difficult situation. However, we emerged from our meeting with an Israeli agreement to convene an international conference on peace in the Middle East. This has basically been an Arab demand. Certain parties say that Shamir, the next Israeli prime minister, has his own reservations. The important thing is that the Isaelis have acknowledged the idea of an international conference. Yes, reaching an international conference will take a long time. But the important thing is that we have obtained Israeli recognition of such a conference for the first time. Doesn't this represent great progress?

We have also agreed to form a preparatory committee for this conference. Here, I ask: What do they want? Hasn't the international conference been their demand? I am puzzled by their behavior. Why don't they help us? What alternative do those who have rejected the outcome of the Alexandria meeting see?

Egypt's relations with the PLO are not lukewarm. However, we are trying to help the two sides — Jordan and the PLO — to reach a common ground for understanding. We do not speak unilaterally with regard to the Palestinian issue. At the Alexandria meeting, we obtained Israel's consent to the idea of an international conference for the first time. What more can we do than that?

What is now important is for the Arabs to agree to induce the other powers to accede to their demands. We have been in a state of war for over 30 years, but we have not put forward anything positive. We in Egypt are making efforts to solve the Palestinian issue. We do not have a monopoly on such a solution. On the

contrary, we welcome any move or effort to solve this issue. What is important is that there should be an Arab accord.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, a few days ago Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad proposed immediate unity between Syria and Iraq as a dignified way — as he put it — to end the Iraq-Iran war. What is your assessment of the Syrian president's proposals, and do you expect it to succeed?

President Mubarak: [laughing] I don't know how this unity will take place. With all due appreciation for President Hafiz al-Asad, I don't understand the significance of his recent proposal for unity with Iraq. When I hear such talk, I have my own doubts about it. How can unity be established with a state which he is helping to weaken through his alliance with another state which is at war with the first state? The Syrian president might have his own reasons for proposing such a unity. However, don't ask me to comment on a subject which I have not yet been able to comprehend.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, do you envisage only a regional role for the GCC, or can it play an Arab and international role as well?

President Mubarak: All I can say is that I hope that the GCC will succeed in solving the problems in the Gulf, in offering assistance to settle the Iraq-Iran problem, and in reconciling Iraq with Syria if possible. The GCC can offer a great deal if the other parties help it.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, in the event that Iran attacks one of the GCC states, will you intervene and, if so, what form would such an intervention take?

President Mubarak: We have always supported the GCC states. However, as to what extent we would intervene in the event of an Iranian attack on one of the Gulf states, this is a matter which cannot be discussed publicly on the pages of the newspapers. It must be dealt with in talks among ourselves.

Al-Masa'id: There is a joint Arab defense pact. What stand will Egypt take in the event of an Israeli aggression against an Arab state, bearing in mind that the Camp David agreement has not put restrictions on Egypt's Arab obligations?

President Mubarak: We do in fact adhere to the joint Arab defense pact. However, this does not mean that an Arab state should fabricate some problem with Israel and then ask me to adhere to this pact. This would be considered a form of entrapment.

Before the joint Arab defense pact could be implemented, we must be allowed to express our view with regard to any measure which might be taken in accordance with it. We might be able to arrive at steps which would prevent war from occurring, especially in view of the fact that there are now Egyptian-Israeli relations. Briefly, Egypt will not enter a war without being convinced of its necessity. It will not engage in hostilities as the result of another Arab state's attempt to entrap it.

Here, I ask: How can certain parties which attack us and accuse us of treason and selling out on the issue think that they could somehow involve Egypt or drag it into a war? How can these parties call on Egypt to implement the joint defense pact when they themselves do not implement it after another Arab country has been subjected to a foreign aggression?

Is Egypt supposed to implement this agreement by itself? There must first be Arab understanding and agreement before this pact could be put into effect. This would prevent us from getting entangled in combat operations. War is not an easy matter. It ruins the national economy, destroys people, and causes bloodshed. If we had common Arab ground and common Arab understanding, then we would avoid getting involved in such operations that only exhaust Arab power.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, we would like you to specify Egypt's stand should a Gulf state be subjected to an extensive Iranian offensive.

President Mubarak: We fully support the Gulf states, as I have already said. As for actual participation, however, this is a matter which must be agreed upon first.

Al-Masa'id: If the Iranian offensive were to spread, would Egypt wait for a request or would it hasten to intervene?

President Mubarak: Can Egypt send forces to the Gulf states without the expressed wish and consent of these states?

Al-Masa'id: If these states request Egypt to intervene, what would your position be?

President Mubarak: If these states intend to ask Egypt to intervene on their side, then there must be prior coordination, for the matter involves the dispatch of military forces. This is not easy. Coordination is necessary in order for us to become acquainted with the capabilities, needs, and plans of these states. An agreement must first be reached with regard to certain arrangements before we embark on such a step. I cannot risk sending military forces without first securing these conditions. Military operations and wars are now based on strict scientific foundations which require knowledge of the enemy's capabilities and a comparison of these with our own. They also require an awareness of the enemy's offensive intentions and requirements, as well as the extent of preparations we must make. These matters of war must all be studied, discussed, and agreed upon before any military forces are dispatched.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, let us move to other issues. Following your meeting with Peres in Alexandria and the agreement reached to arbitrate and resolve the Taba issue, and now that the Egyptian ambassador has returned to Tel Aviv, do you think that Egyptian-Israeli relations will be somewhat more flexible in the coming phase or do obstacles still exist?

President Mubarak: Israel is like any other state in the world with which we deal. If it is responsive to us, we will react positively. It does not have a most favored nation status, and we deal with it according to the same principles by which we deal with any other state. If I find that Israel can offer certain

commodities with better conditions than those offered by other states, I do not see why we should not then obtain them from Israel.

Al-Masa'id: In one of your statements, your excellency said that the Arab states had proposed the notion of convening an international conference to resolve the Middle East problem, and that when Egypt began advocating this idea they started to reject it. Which Arab states are you referring to?

President Mubarak: (Laughing) Ask the news agencies. I do not wish to name names. They fall into two categories: States which reject this notion and states which raise obstacles to its implementation. They are free. As far as we are concerned, for the first time, we have been able to make Israel acknowledge the idea of convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East. What we must do now is begin intensive efforts that will get results. We do not want stumbling blocks to an international conference, for it is Egypt which is now calling for it. Otherwise, everyone will suffer grave consequences.

Al-Masa'id: Is it true that the international conference would be held in Cairo?

Mubarak: We absolutely did not discuss this. We agreed only on the principle of an international conference. As for the venue, it is up to all the parties concerned to agree to this. We did not negotiate on behalf of any party. We discussed only the principle of an international conference, which is an Arab and a Palestinian demand. As far as the procedures for such a conference are concerned, this is the task of the preparatory committee. It is this committee which must discuss the venue and date of the conference, as well as how it will convene, its formation, its topics, and its total scenario. We have been calling for the convening of an international conference for 15 years, and the Israelis have at last recognized it. Shouldn't we exploit this agreement, overcome existing obstacles, and move forward with the means available to us? I do not understand exactly what else they want.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, Israel's next prime minister, Shamir, has again reaffirmed his rejection of an international conference for peace. Egypt does not deal with individuals but with states. Will this declaration by Shamir pose a problem for convening this conference?

Mubarak: I do not consider this to be a problem. The acceptance of the principle of convening an international conference expresses a policy of the Israeli Government. Shamir's announcement rejecting the international conference may just be part of domestic partisan maneuvers. This does not concern me. What does concern me is that the prime minister of the State of Israel agreed in Alexandria to the convening ofan international conference. We basically deal with a state, not individuals.

Al-Masa'id: Mr President, as we were preparing to follow your visit to the United States, it was abrubtly postponed until a later date. What are the real reasons for this postponement?

Mubarak: There is absolutely nothing to this. It was simply my intention to visit the United States. Despite the fact that there were over 60 heads of state visiting the United States at the time who were asking to meet with President Reagan, a special appointment was made for me. However, I felt that I had better wait until after the Congressional elections so that I would have appropriate time for dialogue with members of the U.S. Administration. I asked President Reagan to postpone my visit, but he told me that he is ready to receive me and that the program for my visit had been prepared. I, however, asked to have it postponed until late January or early February so that I can meet with the new members of Congress.

Al-Masa'id: What is the status of Egyptian-Libyan relations now? Is there anything new?

Mubarak: I have absolutely no confidence in Al-Qadhdhafi. He sent us an envoy after the U.S. air raids against Libya. The Libyans claimed that Egypt had helped the United States in launching these raids. Is it logical for the United States to expect Egypt's help to strike at Libya? We do not plot against any Arab country; we have nothing to do with such things. Why do the Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers arouse the Al-Qadhdhafi regime when it is not upset by Syrian manevuers with the Soviet Union? Egypt's participation in maneuvers with any party are not intended for an attack on any country. We obtain advanced military experience from such maneuvers. After every military maneuver, we are able to incorporate considerable developmental advances in certain of our military equipment which have weak points. We also amend certain systems to cope with new conditions. We do not conduct our maneuvers only with the United States. We have had maneuvers with British and French forces as well.

Al-Masa'id: An Islamic summit conference will be held in Kuwait in January. Will you attend it or will you send a representative?

Mubarak: I welcome the Islamic summit conference, if I am invited.

Al-Masa'id: Your 5 years in office have been full of accomplishments. Could you tell us something about your future plans?

President Mubarak: There is 1 year left in the first 5-year plan. With regard to the economic reform process, we in Egypt rely on calculated scientific planning. We do not attempt to make rash decisions. This has prompted some to say that the makes decisions slowly. The economy cannot tolerate judgements made rashly or for propaganda purposes. Otherwise, the results will be negative. The era of rash conclusions is gone. We are now seeking to introduce comprehensive economic reforms to deal with accumulated problems. It is my fate to deal with all these problems. In the first 5-year plan, we began the construction of a new comprehensive sewage system in Cairo at a cost of 4.5 billion pounds. We embarked on this project in order to deal with a problem which was an acute one long before the last 5 years. It is the result of a sewage network built in 1906. Such problems do not require rash choices. I do not support such findings. I work for the future, for the coming generations, and not for any personal gain.

The water problem is also being tackled through the establishment of numerous water stations and booster stations. The new

sewage and water projects will cost more than 12 billion pounds. The telephone network situation was also addressed in the 5-year plan. Before this plan, 450,000 telephone lines were available in Cairo. The problem was so serious that one citizen in Cairo could not talk to another over the telephone. There are now 1.5 million telephone lines available as a result of the 5-year plan. Local and international telephone exchange centers have also been modernized, making it easy to contact any city or state in the world within minutes.

Electricity was introduced into Egypt in 1906, and by 1981 the electricity output was 18 billion megawatts. This has increased to 38 billion megawatts during the 5-year plan. This means that during the years of the plan there was an increase in electricity output which more than equalled that produced in 75 years. Development and investment require this progress.

The housing problem was also confronted. Housing construction during the 5 years of the plan equals that of the previous 20 years. Yes, a housing problem still exists. But we have done all that we can do.

There has also been progress in the areas of agriculture, industry, and roads. This has all taken place within an atmosphere of democracy and freedom for the sake of future generations. It has taken place as part of the framework for maintaining a deterrent and defensive military power that will ensure the security of Egypt and Egyptians, democracy, and development.

Papers on Mubarak AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI Interview

NC100849 Cairo MENA in English 0815 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Oct 10 (MENA) — The interview accorded by President Husni Mubarak to *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* magazine is splashed in the front-page banner headlines of today's papers. *Al-Ahram* with "Mubarak Warning Against the Danger of Bringing the Peace Process to a Standstill", *Al-Jumhuriyah* says "No Left No Right, But Our Interests," and *Al-Akhbar* reports, "No Fear for Democracy as the People Are the Protector of It".

President Mubarak warned the Arab nation against the dangers of allowing the peace process to come to a standstill as it would mean entrenching the occupation of the Arab territories and waste the Palestine cause. He pointed out that Egypt is doing her utmost to push the peace process forward instead of leaving it to rust. He said he is in constant contact with King Husayn and that Egyptian-Jordanian coordination is progressing well, the papers report.

President Mubarak urged the Arabs to come to an agreement among themselves and to agree on a strategy of action and the method of approach before presenting their demands to the Israelis. He declared that Egypt was not against any objective and viable proposal to solve the Palestine problem either through the Palestinian-Jordanian accord or through the international peace conference on the basis of the U.N. resolutions.

The papers report that on the Egyptian-Arab relations, President Mubarak said "we do not beg relations with anyone, but we welcome any country that seeks restoration of relations." The President reiterated that Egypt is keen to maintain the historical ties it has with Sudan.

President Mubarak pointed out that he would visit the U.S. after January 20. The visit is at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan, the papers say.

President Mubarak disclosed that the Moroccan Government sought two times to restore relations with Egypt and the answer was that Egypt does not want to embarrass anyone.

The president underlined that there are tresspasses by the opposition but democracy is all right as long as it is protected by the maturity and growing awareness of the people, the papers add. [passage omitted]

British Firm To Build Military Quarters

NC081300 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 8 (AFP) — Egypt's Defence Ministry has signed a deal with Britain's International Cementation Company to build a complex of military quarters west of Alexandria, diplomatic sources said here Wednesday.

Details of the costs, number of houses involved and when work will begin were not given. Several of these complexes are being built in Egypt to house officers and their families.

'Abd al-Majid on Concept for Peace Conference

JN081920 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York]

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said the concept on forming a preparatory committee for an international conference entails a committee composed of the five UN Security Council permanent members. He added that this has been the salient point of the intensive contacts held so far in the UN hallways with the big powers on one hand and the parties concerned on the other.

These messages have not yet taken place within the UN Security Council or other UN bodies, and the United States continues to obstruct an international conference with its insistence on direct negotiations. Egypt, which has undertaken an active role in these contacts, believes the only thing being put forth now is insistence on forming a preparatory committee composed of the five big powers. During the interview he gave to our radio, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt has proposed that the UN Security Council issue a procedural resolution on forming a preparatory committee and empowering the five big powers to meet to begin contacts with the parties.

He said the purpose of the procedural resolution is to prevent the use of the veto. The United States has some reservations with respect to the idea of an international conference, but, he added, the U.S. officials listened and discussed things. He said: We will continue to meet with them.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Egypt has explained to the United States and Israel that direct negotiations will take place, but within the framework of an international conference. This conference will not deprive the parties of the opportunity to hold direct negotiations. The current proposal is for an international conference to convene. Committees will thenbe formed representing all parties concerned without any interference from the two superpowers or the five big powers. This can be discussed within the preparatory committee.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said Israel had raised the issue of direct negotiations and the Israeli Government is expected to make its decision on this following the change of government. However, Peres' agreement in Alexandria was very clear.

With respect to the Jordanian and PLO stands, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said he found no opposition to the idea of a preparatory committee for an international conference. He added: On the contrary, as there has also been international interest in this idea.

In his statements to our radio, Dr 'Abd al-Majid welcomed the Iceland summit between Reagan and Gorbachev. He said any meeting between the two leaders will certainly produce good for the world and mankind.

On the UN Security Council's deliberations about the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We are not against Iran, but we support Iraq out of our concern for the safety, independence, and territorial integrity of any Arab country.

Talks With PRC Resume at Foreign Ministry

NC091504 Cairo MENA in English 1330 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 9 (MENA) — Talks between Egypt and China resumed here today on the experts level. The Egyptian side was led by Assistant Foreign Minister Muhammad Wafa' Hijazi, while the Chinese side was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Qi Haiyuan, currently on a visit to Cairo.

The two sides discussed developments in the Middle East, including the Palestinian cause and the holding of an international peace conference. They also reviewed developments of the Gulf war, underlining the need for a speedy end to it, the situation in Southeast Asia and in Afghanistan, and bilateral relations. The talks started on Tuesday at the Foreign Ministry.

Communique Issued on Visit

NC091147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1038 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) — Egypt and the PRC have affirmed that the continuation of bilateral cooperation, especially in the fields of electricity and unconventional energy, as well as an exchange of expertise and scientific research, is important, necessary, and in accordance with the ties of friendship between their two peoples.

This affirmation is contained in the joint communique issued today at the conclusion of the Egyptian-PRC talks. The delegations to these talks were led by Eng Mahir Abazah, the Egyptian minister of electricity and energy, and PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, who is currently visiting Egypt.

The communique noted that the two sides had reviewed the progress made in implementing the protocol on cooperation in the fields of electricity and energy signed between the two countries in March 1985.

The communique explained that, in line with President Mubarak's instructions, the Ministry of Electricity will extend all its expertise to the PRC Government with regard to the building, operating, and maintaining of hydro-power stations. This is especially significant as the PRC is planning to build several hydro-power projects similar to the High Dam station in Egypt.

The communique stated that there will now be cooperation between the agencies responsible for nuclear power stations in the two countries. Their initial goal will be to identify aspects for further cooperation and to exchange expertise in the use of nuclear power for generating electricity.

As for the manufacture of electrical supplies and equipment, the communique noted that the PRC Government will submit the results of studies made on the possibility of manufacturing electrical insulators in Egypt from Egyptian raw materials in November. These insulators will be used in the installation of an Egyptian power network and will result in the saving of $15 million annually, which is the amount Egypt pays for importing these supplies from abroad.

In his speech at the end of the talks, the PRC vice premier praised the strong ties of friendship between Egypt and the PRC. He said: We look forward to further cooperation with Egypt in all fields.

Li Peng Makes Departure Statement

NC101313 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) — PRC Vice Premier Li Peng made an enclusive statement to MENA before leaving Cairo today. He emphasized that his country hopes that the disputing parties in the Middle East will agree on a peaceful solution within the context of convening an international conference. He said that the PRC'S foreign policy is based on the principle of settling any disputes in the Middle East and Gulf regions by peaceful means with conditions acceptable to all the parties concerned.

The PRC vice premier noted that his country is continuing to implement a program of generating electricity through nuclear energy. He said that the Chernobyl nuclear reactor incident prompts us to be more concerned with security and safety measures pertaining to the operation of nuclear power stations.

Regarding Egyptian-PRC economic cooperation, the PRC vice premier noted that Egypt exports about 50 million pounds worth of commodities to the PRC and imports goods valued at approximately 150 million pounds. There will be an increase in Egyptian exports to the PRC during the next phase, he added, with a view toward achieving cooperation [as received] in the trade balance that will be in the interest of both countries. He said that there

is great potential for increasing the volume of trade exchange between the two countries. The PRC vice premier concluded his statement by saying that cooperation in the fields of housing and construction will also be increased. A number of PRC companies are already now participating in construction projects in the City of 6 October.

Economic Officials Meet With AID Director

PM091209 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Hamdi Fu'ad report: "Economic Talks Concluded in Washington; Cash Liquidity to Increase Through U.S. Aid; IMF Understands Egypt's Economic Situation"]

[Text] Washington — A responsible source has confirmed that the U.S. Administration expressed willingness to increase the cash liquidity in the economic aid allocations for Egypt in 1987.

Discussions during the final session of talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Planning and International Cooperation Minister Dr Kamal al-Janzuri and the delegation accompanying him and U.S. AID Director Peter McPherson dealt with the reduction of interest on military debts. This issue also concerns several other states and, because of its sensitive nature, is being discussed in complete secrecy.

In addition to the economic group's meeting with McPherson, Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid and Egyptian Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm held a meeting with IMF Deputy Director Richard Erb to discuss future moves, the IMF delegation's forthcoming visit to Egypt in mid-October, and completion of the technical aspect of the agreement to be signed between Egypt and the IMF in the coming months, now that the latter appears to be convinced of Egypt's steps to rectify the economy and has shown understanding of Egypt's economic situation.

The economic delegation also discussed the IMF report and held a dialogue with the IMF Board of Directors on economic issues.

Dr Kamal al-Janzuri and 'Ali Najm — who will be stopping in London for talks with the governor of the Bank of England and the group of banks which deal with Egypt — left Washington yesterday. Dr Salah Hamid and Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd will leave today.

Agreement With IMF Anticipated

PM091227 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 10

[Hamdi Fu'ad report: "'Ali Najm Announces: Negotiations With the IMF To Reach Agreement Before End of the Year"]

[Text] Washington — Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm has announced that the IMF board of directors is aware of all the economic measures taken by Egypt and that the talks with the IMF will be resumed with the aim of concluding an agreement with it, hopefully before the end of this year.

Al-Ahram's correspondent has learned that the U.S. Administration has promised to grant, or to respond positively to, Egypt's requests for a military debts reduction. He also said that Egypt held talks with the USAID director on the U.S. economic aid program for the implementation of vital projects in Egypt.

Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid and 'Ali Najm have held talks with the IMF Board of Directors on the report prepared by the IMF delegation after its visit to Cairo last June and on the results of the annual consultations.

The Egyptian delegation explained the economic measures taken by Egypt in the current year and answered the questions of the IMF board members.

The economic group had earlier held contacts with the international finance establishments and representatives of the other states who attended the IMF and World Bank meetings. It was agreed that the IMF would send a delegation to Cairo in mid-October to complete the negotiations there.

The delegation also held talks with the IMF, the World Bank, and representatives of Arab and European states on cooperation between Egypt and these sides.

The people involved in the talks with Egypt have shown understanding of the economic situation and the measures taken by Egypt. The results of these measures have already begun to appear with an improvement of conditions.

Egypt had early in September settled $94 million of the installments due to the United States and is settling the rest on schedule, a matter that will facilitate cooperation between Egypt and the IMF and between Egypt and the U.S. Administration and other financial establishments.

Political Asylum Granted to Iranian Athletes
JN091709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — Iraq has agreed to grant political asylum to the four Iranian athletes who defected to the Iraqi Consulate in South Korea on 2 October.

In a statement issued today, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said that after taking cognizance of the provisions of international law and diplomatic norms on relations among states, the competent Korean quarters were contacted so they could approve the athletes' right to leave for the destination of their choice. The ministry affirmed Iraq's adherence to the provisions of international law and diplomatic norms on this issue and said contacts with the Korean Government are continuing.

It is known that the four Iranian athletes are members of the Iranian athletic team that participated in the Asian Olympic games that recently concluded in Seoul.

Communique Describes Continued Basra Shelling
JN091737 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,394 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of great Iraq, the builders of life and possessors of noble traits, are standing like a towering mountain to uphold the word of truth and defend their security, their country's dignity, and their glorious revolution principles. Final victory will be their lot, God willing.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. A force from one of our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector carried out a bold operation against the enemy positions opposite it. It succeeded in reaching its targets and storming the enemy positions, killing 52, wounding others, and destroying a bridge, some infantry positions, and a large vehicle. The force then returned safely to base.

2. Our heroic artillery units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris opened fire on the enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting further losses. They also destroyed 2 cannons, 10 infantry positions, and 3 large vehicles; damaged 5 other vehicles; and disrupted the enemy's engineering works.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps front pounded enemy units and groups of soldiers, killing two; destroying one single- barreled machine gun, one SPG-9 gun, and three infantry positions; and burning one vehicle.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector opened concentrated fire on fortified enemy targets, inflicting further losses in men and equipment and starting large fires in enemy positions. The fires could be seen with the naked eye.

5. As part of its cowardly practices, the despotic Khomeyniite clique resumed its shelling of residential areas in the steadfast city of Basra. It also shelled Biyarah and Khurmal with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling wounded two civilians in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces Gneral Command, 9 October 1986

UN Security Council Informed of Basra Shelling
JN091644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, 9 Oct (INA) — Iraq has again informed the UN Security Council of the Iranian regime's continued shelling of purely civilian areas in Iraq. In a message to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that was distributed to the UN Security Council members here today, Iraq emphasized that the Iranian regime began shelling the city of Basra at 1700 [1400 GMT] on Tuesday and that it resumed its shelling at 1700 and 1955 on Wednesday.

In the message forwarded by Iraq's permanent UN representative, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq added that the shelling resulted in the martyring of a 10-year-old girl; the wounding of 9 others, including 5 children; and the demolition of 13 houses. The message indicated that 111 artillery shells fell on civilian areas in Basra the night before last and yesterday morning.

Tariq 'Aziz Praises UN 'Support' for Iraq
JN091153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1042 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] New York, 9 Oct (INA) — Commenting on the UN Security Council Resolution on the Iraq-Iran war, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said Iraq is happy with the solidarity expressed by all states at the Security Council. 'Aziz told INA that these states, regardless of their political differences, were unanimous that it is necessary to end the war accordance with the UN Charter and Security Council Resolution 583, adding that the Security Council's support for Iraq's position contributed toward isolating Iran.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said the Security Council resolution is a resolution for peace. He told INA that it is the Security Council's duty to preserve peace and security. [passage omitted]

Returns From UN Session
JN092049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1808 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad this afternoon after heading the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly. The Iraqi foreign minister also participated in some of the meetings of the UN security council, which adopted a new resolution on the Iraq-Iran war yesterday.

UN Resolution 'Political Defeat' for Iran

JN101018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0748 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi newspaper *Al-Thawrah* has described as a new political victory for Iraq the UN Security Council's unanimous resolution yesterday calling for an immediate halt to the Iraq-Iran war, withdrawing the forces of the two sides to international borders, and a comprehensive exchange of prisoners.

In an article today, the paper says this resolution, which reflects the international community's unanimous desire to end the war and solve the dispute by peaceful means, clearly represents the international community's solidarity with Iraq and affirms Iran's isolation and political defeat on the international arena.

The paper notes that the UN Security Council resolution not only represents a devastating political defeat for Iran but also embodies a comprehenisve international condemnation of Khomeyni's course of aggression and denuciation of the logic of aggression, invasion, and expansion.

The paper points out that the new political defeat coincides with the Iranian regime's bitter military defeats last month. It says in conclusion that Iraq is determined to force the Iranian regime to its knees and compel it to submit to the power of justice and the logic of wisdom and peace.

Ibrahim Returns From Somalia, Djibouti

JN091919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1722 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Oct (INA) — Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad this evening at the end of official visits to Djibouti and Somalia that lasted 5 days.

'Izzat Ibrahim and the accompanying delegation left Mogadishu today following a 3-day official visit to the Somali Democratic Republic. In a predeparture statement to journalists, 'Izzat Ibrahim said his visit was very successful both in terms of developing and strengthening bilateral relations and reaching an understanding of African and international political affairs. The RCC vice chairman added that he is carrying feelings of love, fraternity, and affection from Somalia's leadership and people to the Iraqi Government and people under President Saddam Husayn's leadership.

'Izzat Ibrahim yesterday met with Somali First Vice President Mohamed Ali Samantar. The two sides made a comprehensive review of the Iraq-Iran war, bilateral relations, issues of common interest, and Arab, African, and international affairs.

AFP: Maronite Source Says 60-65 Executed

NC092042 Paris AFP in English 2037 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 9 (AFP) — Between 60 and 65 people have been summarily executed and 250 people arrested in Christian-controlled Lebanon since clashes between rival Christian groups here on September 27, a Maronite Christian source said Thursday.

A Lebanese military source told *Agence France-Presse* that a mass grave had been found Thursday at Kafr Hbab near the port of Juniyah, 25 kilometers (15 miles) north of Beirut.

The source said the smell of the decomposing corpses attracted the attention of nearby inhabitants, but did not say how many bodies were in the grave.

Police said 21 bodies had been found but did not mention arrests, in the wake of the unsuccessful assault by the pro-Syrian Christian militia of Elie Hubayqah on the Al-Ashrafiyah district of Christian East Beirut on September 27.

The Maronite source said those arrested were sympathisers of Mr Hubayqah — a former Lebanese Forces (LF) Christian militia leader who was ousted earlier this year for signing a Syrian brokered peace agreement with Lebanon's Muslim leaders — but that they had not taken part in the Al-Ashrafiyah clashes.

An authoritative LF source said Thursday that the 21 bodies found in East Beirut and in the Kasrawan and Biblos Mountains north of Beirut, were those of Mr Hubayqah's followers and were victims of the fighting.

The source said opponents of the LF were trying to discredit the group by accusing it of the executions.

Maronite bishops, who for more than 13 centuries have had a strong influence on the majority Christian community, issued a statement Wednesday condemning the killings.

Some witness reports have said several bodies tied to concrete blocks had been thrown in the sea in recent nights. One witness said he saw five bodies in one boat and added that at least 30 bodies had [been] disposed that way since September 27.

Residents added that militia had carried out daily raids in East Beirut, mainly in the Karm Al-Zaytun area, another known as the Syriaques in Al-Ashrafiyah, and in the Christian suburbs of 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Al-Hadath — a former stronghold of Mr Hubayqah. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Says Palestinian Fighters Sent to South

NC091951 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Rockets, mortars, and machine guns are being used in clashes that erupted in Al-'Amrusiyah and Kafr Shima at approximately 2130. The fighting began when East Beirut areas came under rocket fire from parts of the southern suburb close to Al-'Amrusiyah. Sniper fire has been reported in the Primo, Barjawi, and Museum areas, all of which lie on Beirut's demarcation line. Meanwhile, Palestinian and Amal gunmen are exchaning intermittent sniper fire around the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

In the south, and despite a decline in the intensity of fighting near the approaches to Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre, Amal and Palestinian militiamen continue to exchange occasional fire from medium-caliber weapons. [passage omitted].

Meanwhile, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has said that he recently dispatched a large number of Palestinians to south Lebanon to defend the camps against the Amal militias and Israeli forces.

Al-Musawi Contests French Statement on UNIFIL

NC091647 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Husayn al-Musawi, the official in charge of the Islamic Amal Movement, responded today to a statement made by former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert on the role of UNIFIL. Al-Musawi noted that the statement constitutes clear-cut evidence that France's policy in the region supports that of the United States and Israel. Al-Musawi denied that Hizballah is seeking to devour and annex land, as implied by the former French foreign minsiter when he said that the French contingent's task is to prevent Hizballah from devouring the region. Al-Musawi went on to say that France must pursue a more objective and responsible policy and must respect the will and aspirations of the Islamic people who are struggling for independence and liberation.

Romanian Contingent in UNIFIL Denied

NC091420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] UNIFIL Spokesman Timor Goksel has denied a report broadcast by Israeli radio claiming that a Romanian contingent has joined UNIFIL. The denial was conveyed to an NNA correspondent.

CSSR's Husak Cables Al-Asad on Treaty Anniversary

JN081657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 8 Oct 86

["Text" of CSSR President Gustav Husak's cable of congratulations to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad — date not given]

[Text] Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the SAR.

Dear Comrade: On the first anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and the SAR, I extend to you, dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, and to the people of your country, in my own name and on behalf of all the Czechoslovak people hearfelt greetigns and sincerest wishes of success in building your country.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has become a solid and strong foundation for promotion and expansion of cordial bilateral relations for the sake of joint action in the international arena. We note with satisfaction that under the treaty we witnessed continuous and certain expansion and promotion of relations on all levels of bilateral cooperation and solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist aggressive policy for the sake of world peace, consolidation of international security and social progress, and a just settlement of Middle East issues.

I take this opportunity, dear comrade, to express my conviction that CSSR-Syrian relations will continue to grow and expand in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and will contribute toward consolidating cooperation among all progressive forces in the world.

I wish you, dear comrade, and the Syrian people further continuous success in your work for the progress of the SAR and the welfare and happiness of its people.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Command of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the CSSR

Official Cables USSR Komsomol on Treaty Anniversary

JN091603 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1252 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Oct (SANA) — Comrade Sa'id Hammadi, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Revolution Youth Union, has sent a cable to the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol on the 6th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. In his cable, Comrade Hammadi said this agreement is considered a creative symbol of the principled stands of the Syrian Arab and the Soviet peoples on issues of independence, national liberation, social progress, and peace.

Hammadi expressed his satisfaction with the development of relations between the Revolution Youth Union and the All-Union Komsomol, affirming the Syrian Revolution Youth Union's readiness to further promote these relations in the service of joint interests.

Comrade Hammadi affirmed that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation is completely in line with the requirements to confront the escalating plots and the course of aggression and expansion of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli entity and their policy, which is hostile to the peoples of the world.

Foreign Minister Confers With Iran's Rafiqdust

JN091158 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Mohsen Rafiqdust, Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, this morning. Iranian Ambassador in Damascus Mohammad Hassan Akhtari attended the meeting. Talks dealt with relations between the two countries and issues of mutual interest.

Assembly Speaker Confers With Sudanese Delegation

JN091503 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1246 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Oct (SANA) — Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council and member of the Al-Ummah Party Political Bureau, and his delegation expressed profound happiness at visiting Syria and its militant and steadfast people under President Hafiz al-Asad. They highly valued Syria's firm pan-Arab liberation course in the frontline of struggle confrontingimperialism and Zionism for the sake of a free Arab homeland that is capable of building a progressive and advanced society. He made thisstatement when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received Al-Banna and his delegation this morning.

Al-Banna affirmed the great brotherly appreciation of Sudan — people, government, and leadership — for Syria, represented by its great leader President Hafiz al-Asad, for its prominent role in the region, for its support of Arab issues, and for the brotherly position on and aid for the Sudanese people, especially during their ordeal and endeavors to get rid of the problems and remnants of the defunct Numayri regime.

Al-Banna then reviewed some circumstances in the Sudanese arena, as well as efforts to build a new Sudan that is capable of assuming its pan-Arab duties and confronting aggressive plots and pressures, particularly the problem of southern Sudan.

Mahmud al-Zu'bi welcomed the head and members of the guest delegation. He appreciated the struggle of the Sudanese people and leadership, which enabled them to remove a despotic tyrannical regime and pool efforts to build a new Sudan that is able to continue its march in serving Arab issues.

The People's Assembly speaker affirmed Syria's continued support with all its available resources under President Hafiz al-Asad and his directives for fraternal Sudan. He then explained some current issues and stands on them. He also explained some

of the achievements after the corrective movement under President Hafiz al-Asad, particularly democracy and its constitutional institutions represented by the local administration and the People's Assembly. He also explained the electoral process and the assembly's representation of social, political, and economic strata, in addition to its special legislative scrutiny tasks, as well as its activities on the domestic, Arab, and international levels.

Al-Zu'bi affirmed the Arab parliaments' role in laying down the bases of inter-Arab cooperation, pointing to the importance of parliamentary relations between Syria and Sudan and the need to bolster these relations and to exchange delegations, visits, and expertise in the service of bilateral interests, Arab issues, and all issues of common interest.

New USSR Ambassador Presents Credentials
JN071801 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1718 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Oct (SANA) — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, this morning received USSR Ambassador in Damascus Aleksandr Dzasokhov, who presented a copy of his credentials as his country's new ambassador to Syria. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the current situation in the region and the cordial relations between the two friendly countries.

Ba'th Official Meets Romanian Student Delegation
JN090755 Damascus Sanaa in Arabic
1846 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (SANA) — Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chief of the Students and Higher Education Bureau, today received the delegation of the Communist Students' Association of Romania Union with Comrade Haytham Duwayhi, chairman of the National Federation of Syrian Students, attending.

Tannus affirmed Syria's determination to realize strategic parity with the Zionist enemy in all aspects and said: In our universities we are concerned with realizing this parity and we have embarked on this course by developing higher education in all domains.

Comrade Maria Sultanoiu, secretary general of the Communist Students' Association of Romania Union affirmed the support of the Romanian students and people to the Syrian students' and people's struggle to realize their aims and achieve just peace in the region.

Radio Cites Hindawi's Counsel on El Al Bomb Incident
JN100837 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The defense counsel for Nizar Hindawi, who is facing charges of attempting to blow up an Israeli passenger plane, has said that the explosives found in a suitcase were planted by Israeli intelligence. *Reuter* quotes the attorney, Gilbert Gray, as saying that Israeli security agents aboard the El Al plane took the suitcase for an inspection and replaced some items of clothing with similar articles containing a bomb. Gray doubted that a bomb placed in a concealed pocket of the suitcase could have been discovered during the last minute search conducted by security men in the El Al plane.

Before an El Al employee opened the suitcase as Anne Murphy was boarding the airplane, the suitcase, which the prosecuting attorney claimed contained the bomb, cleared the X-ray test without any explosives being found.

Reuter cautioned that the publication of this story in Britain was banned, advising all news organizations not to disseminate the report or else they will face prosecution.

Commentary Sees U.S.-Israeli Anti-Arab Campaign
JN091554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Since the beginning of the Arab-Zionist conflict, the world has not witnessed a campaign like the present Zionist-U.S. campaign against the Arabs. Never before in the history of this conflict have the enemies of the Arabs launched such a coordinated onslaught to instigate the world against the Arabs in an attempt to harm them and breed hatred against the Arab liberation forces represented by Syria. This campaign has recently been gradually stepped up. It is a campaign of deception, slander, incrimination, and distortion of facts, depicting the assailed as an assailant, the struggler and warrior as a terrorist, the terrorist as humanitarian, thus excluding the other important, sensitive, and serious issues. What has happened and why are such hostile campaigns being launched with such violence and rancor against the Arabs who are struggling for liberation and a just peace? Why are accusations leveled against us and not against Zionism in Israel? Finally, why do campaigns get fiercer day after day before they recede and then return stronger than before?

We and many others have answers to these questions. We simply tell everyone who levels accusations against our people and their struggle that these accusations and campaigns are actually a war of some other sort launched against the slogan to establish a strategic parity with the enemy. It is a different war against all efforts and sacrifices aimed to unify Lebanon and establish security there. It is a war against the continuous struggle to extricate Egypt from the Camp David shackles and strike the farce of unilateral peace, direct negotiations, and bilateral agreements off the Middle East political dictionary. Finally, it is a war against a just peace. This is our assessment of this campaign. It is also the assessment of many free and honorable people in the world.

We wonder when imperialism and Zionist became hostile to terrorism. This hostility completely conflicts with the laws of colonialism and hegemony. Therefore, we state that the world, particularly our region, is witnessing a large-scale aggression against our policy on the pretext of combating terrorism. This aggression is intended to trick us into believing that it would be

impossible to weaken Zionism and Israel and regain the usurped Arab rights, and into believing that we are a disabled, encircled, and isolated nation that can only break out of this disability and isolation through the U.S.-Israeli solutions. The phrase international terrorism is today enveloping the aims of aggression and the aims of the fierce war being unleashed against our objectives, accomplishments, interests, and determination to regain our rights and Arab territory. The time has come for some NATO countries to wake up from the illusion under which the United States and Zionism have placed them. It is time for them to realize that only one action can end this terrorism which has become the world's concern. This action lies in the fact that everyone should take part with the Arabs and our masses in removing the nightmare of the Israeli occupation from the Arab territory, liberating the occupied territory, and establishing a just peace in the region. Thus, terrorism will be eliminated and uprooted because it is inherent in the Israeli entity's policy of aggression and expansion.

AL-THAWRAH on Mubarak's Call for 'Acqiescence'

JN100910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 10 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Viewing yesterday's statements by Husni Mubarak, president of the Egyptian regime, in which he urged Arabs to follow his regime's capitulationist line, resign themselves to the fait accompli, and give up the idea of confronting the enemy, *Al-Thawrah* writes: Mubarak's call at this particular time for an abandonment of confrontation with the Zionist enemy and acquiescence in surrender as a fait accompli, as he put it, is no coincidence. It was timed to coincide with an escalated imperialist, Zionist onslaught against the Arab region and with preparations by the Egyptian regime to play a new part in enforcing a plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Obviously, the call was made against the backdrop of the conspiratorial meeting held in Alexandria between Mubarak and Shim'on Peres, the Zionist enemy prime minister. Following this meeting, the Egyptian regime has become directly involved in reactivating U.S.-Israeli plans and projects to liquidate the Palestinian people's right to their soil and homeland. Issuing such a call, Mubarak comes across as a carbon copy of his predecessor Al-Sadat, who used the same rationale to promote his treason, capitulation, and selling short of pan-Arab rights.

AL-BA'TH Reacts to 'Campaign of Misrepresentation'

JN090934 Damascus Domestic Service Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 9 Oct 86
[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, *Al-Ba'th* discusses the Zionist campaign, which smacks of dynamite, in the context of the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist entity. The paper writes: The thrust of recent statements by Israeli leaders has been that Syria is preparing for war, is an enemy of peace, and is masterminding or supporting so-called terrorism. Western media in London, Washington, Paris, and Bonn have been saying much the same thing, with the United States, in the meantime, actively seeking to neutralize the Arabs, or at any rate distract them from what is being schemed against them by U.S. and Zionist circles in the joint operations room. The paper declared that Syria, which expects Israel to outdo Hitler's Nazism in Europe, insists that peoples' resistance to their enemies is a legitimate rather than terrorist act. Syria, which has suffered from terrorist tactics seeking to subjugate it, refuses to align itself with murderers and criminals who violate all norms and laws. However, Syria, mindful of the goals of the game and conspiracy, shall not abandon its slogan, the way someone ['Arafat] who professes to be a Palestinian belonging to a people who have been made homeless by Zionist terror, has done. *Al-Ba'th* continues: The Zionist movement has not only managed to mobilize the West in its campaign, but also to lure a certain person [Mubarak] who has turned his back on his Arab roots. Now that Zionism has achieved this, we felt it right to bring this to the attention of the West. In conclusion, *Al-Ba'th* says: Italian justice did not clear Henry Kissinger while in office of the charge of murdering the country's Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Likewise, British justice will not clear those who murder the Irish because they have a just cause. We therefore believe that the campaign of misrepresentation and distortion directed against the Syrian stance on terrorism is just a link in the chain of pretexts being sought by the United States and Zionists to kill Middle East and maybe world peace.

TISHRIN Hails Egyptian People, Army as 'Heroes'

JN091148 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0735 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 9 Oct (SANA) — The newspaper *Tishrin* has said that what is taking place in Egypt affirms that the Egyptian regime stands on shifting sands, that the popular revolution will inevitably come, and that all those who followed the path of treason will pay a dear price. In a comment today under the headline "From *Tishrin's* Diary", the paper adds that the Egyptian people have always affirmed their rejection of the alien Israeli presence on Egyptian land and stressed their adherence to Arabism and their faithfulness to Tishrin [1973 October War] and to the souls of its martyrs. The Egyptian people have also announced that they will continue their struggle by word and deed against the regime that has disavowed their hopes and aspirations and that has betrayed their cause. The paper explains that the Egyptian people and their brave army turned the celebrations on the October victory anniversary into pure joy when they assassinated Al-Sadat, when they killed Zionists on the Sinai sands, and also when they dropped a rocket near the dais of the Egyptian regime's prime minister and defense minister the day before yesterday. The paper adds that our people in Egypt do not only await Octobers to express their Arabism, genuineness, and rejection of Camp David as well as the course of normalization of relations and humiliating deals with Israel and the United States but this heroic people have also expressed their rejection of the regime and its policy on all occasions. The paper concludes that all these heroic acts are luminous pages in October's golden register which were written by the Egyptian Arab people in the Arabs' contemporary history. This confirms the nobility, Arabism, and courage of this people as well as their rejection of all attempts to make them kneel, starve, and be humiliated.

Peres Submits Resignation to Herzog 10 Oct

TA100955 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0926 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Statements by President Hayim Herzog and outgoing Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the occasion of Peres' resignation at the president's residence in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] [Herzog] A short time ago the prime minister handed me a letter of resignation with these words: On 13 September 1984, as you know, a coalition agreement was signed between the Alignment and the Likud on the establishment of a national unity government. The time has now come for the implementation of Clause 1.5 of the agreement regarding the conclusion of my term as prime minister, and I am observing this in accordance with the agreement and on time. Because we are now on the eve of Yom Kippur, I am moving my resignation forward by a few days. After having informed the Cabinet of my intention to resign, I am informing you of my resignation, in accordance with Clause 23.A of the Basic Law: The Government. I thank you from the depths of my heart for your cooperation and assistance during my term in office and wish that you be inscribed in the Book of Life. [Signed] Shim'on Peres.

I have taken the opportunity to thank him, in the name of the nation, for the noble role he has played over the past 2 years at the head of the national unity government and for the great achievements he has brought to the country during this difficult period. Now, in accordance with the law, I intend to begin consultations with representatives of the Knesset factions to establish a new government as soon as possible. I would like to wish Shim'on Peres great success on the road ahead of him and in his mission in the service of the nation and the country. Thank you very much.

[Peres] Your Honor, the President: I came to your residence this morning to submit my resignation and to thank you from the depths of my heart for the cooperation, assistance, advice, and confidence you gave me in my post as prime minister over the past 25 months. I believe my resignation will increase confidence in Israel's democratic regime. I think that a man such as I has first to see the good of the country — its needs and requirements — and, in general, a democratic regime is founded on trust: the spoken word and the written word. I am therefore proud of this move I have made, and it is my hope, as I said, that this will strengthen the democratic regime in the country. I was happy to hear that the president has decided to invite the various factions to continue, as I hope, with the national unity government in whose establishment the president played an honorable role. I hope that the consultations will not take too much time and that we will rapidly be able to move to the agenda for the next 2 years. May you be inscribed in the Book of Life.

Peres, Mitterand Discuss Terrorism, UNIFIL

TA091615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres and President Mitterrand held a 3½-hour meeting in the Elysee Palace today. During the meeting Mr Peres presented President Mitterrand with a written memorandum containing a proposal to establish an international alliance against terrorism.

Peres again stated that Israel does not agree that the superpowers should participate in the preparatory committee for an international forum.

As for France's request to deploy the UN force in southern Lebanon, Mr Peres said that Israel agrees to supply the French soldiers with a framework, but they have refused the offer.

Our correspondent Gid'on Kuts reports that in the meeting President Mitterrand expressed optimism regarding chances for the departure of Jews from the Soviet Union.

Weizman's Yahad Movement Joins Alignment Bloc

TA101014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 10 oct 86

[Text] This morning the leaders of the Labor Party signed an agreement for the incorporation of the Yahad Movement into the Alignment. According to the agreement, 'Ezer Weizman will be among the first five people on the Alignment list [to the Knesset election]. Two additional Yahad Movement representatives will have places on the list below the 30th place. In an interview with the Voice of Israel, Minister 'Ezer Weizman said he hopes to find his place in the new government and hopes to continue to have an influence on the Arab issue.

IDF Sources 'Amazed' by Peled's Remarks on Syria

TA092055 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
2015 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Sources in the defense establishment and the IDF have expressed amazement and discomfort at the remarks made by Yosi Peled, commander of the IDF Northern Command, according to which war with Syria in the next few years is unavoidable. Our military affairs correspondent reports that Major General Peled's remarks do not coincide with the defense minister's position as he expressed it recently.

Syrian Army Sets Up Special Commando Units

TA091005 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
9 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Dan Avidan]

[Text] The Syrian Army has lately set up special commando units whose task will be to carry out expert military actions within the borders of the State of Israel in case of an Israeli-Syrian war. This was reported by a Lebanese magazine, *La Revue du Liban*, in its latest issue.

According to the magazine, these commando units were specially trained to carry out attacks and take over strategic targets within Israeli territory, along the lines of the Syrian commandos' takeover of the IDF position on Mount Hermon during the Yom Kippur War.

Shamir Recalls Paratroop Role in Antiterrorism

TA091510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The vice prime minister has said that Gaza residents remember how paratroopers once annihilated terrorism in their town, and this memory will convince many of them to move away from terrorism. Minister Shamir was speaking at a ceremony of solidarity with the memory of the fallen paratroopers in the memorial site in Tel Nof. He emphasized that any attack reinforces our determination to lop off the arms of terrorism. He also said the IDF is prepared for any challenge, and it is the sole guarantee for genuine peace, the peace of acceptance of the State of Israel.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the names of 1,250 fallen paratroopers are engraved at the memorial site, of whom 109 fell in Lebanon. Over the past year 10 more have fallen, including 2 who fell in Lebanon. The defense minister, the minister of commerce and industry, the chief of staff and his deputy, and IDF generals are also participating in the ceremony.

Rabin: Abu Nidal Involved in Istanbul Terror

TA090959 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
9 Oct 86 p 5

[Report by Sh. Kohen from Istanbul]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin this week appeared in the first interview ever held on Turkish television with a senior Israeli personage, in a program viewed by millions of Turks.

During the interview Minister Rabin said Israel is convinced that last month's massacre in the Istanbul synagogue was perpetrated by the Abu Nidal organization.

He disclosed that captives belonging to this organization identified one of the terrorists whose pictures were circulated by the Turkish police.

The television program was mainly dedicated to the problem of terrorism. Rabin was the only foreign leader interviewed on this occasion and all the attention was focused on him. [passage omitted]

Hebron Casbah Closed in Wake of Stabbing

TA101130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Yehuda Nahshon, a resident of Qiryat Arba', was stabbed in the Hebron casbah this morning. His wounds are minor and he was transferred to the Hadassah-'en Kerem Hospital. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the man and two of his friends were buying wedding garments in the casbah when the assailant came from behind and stuck a knife in Nahshon's back. Nahshon ran with the knife in his back to Bet Romano and even managed to fire a shot in the air. The assailant escaped.

The casbah area has been closed and detentions have been carried out. A senior commander in the area told our correspondent that the security forces acted rapidly.

IDF Searches, Pressure in Gaza Continue

TA091750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] IDF soldiers searching in Gaza have captured three Arabs armed with knives over the past 24 hours. They were detained for interrogation. Dozens of other suspects have also been detained. A military source has told our military correspondent that the pressure on the residents of Gaza will continue. Our correspondent reports that Yisra'el Kitaro from Ashqelon may have been murdered by a terrorist squad, not an individual terrorist.

Security Prisoners End Hunger Strike

TA091945 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] One hundred and eighty security prisoners in Kefar Yona Prison have ended their 1-week hunger strike. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that senior officers from the Prisons Service talked with the strikers and decided to examine some of the complaints they had raised. With the end of the strike, they have been given back rights such as making purchases in the commissary and visits, which were stopped as a result of the strike.

Delegation Attends Polish Academic Conference

TA101850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] There has been a new move toward rapprochement between Poland and Israel. An international conference on the Jewish autonomy in Poland until the mid-19th century was held a few days ago in Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland. Our correspondent Yitzhaq Feller reports that, among others, nine lecturers from Israel took part in the conference, which lasted 5 days.

Prof (Honesz Meruk), from Hebrew University, Jerusalem, told our correspondent that the Israelis were given a very warm reception. Among other things, the Krakow university awarded Prof Moshe Altbauer of Hebrew University with an honorary doctorate. The professor received his doctorate from Jagiellonian University 50 years ago and, as is the custom of the university, they invite their doctors to be awarded an honorary doctorate after 50 years. The ceremony, which was held with all pomp and circumstance according to an ancient tradition dating from the Middle Ages, was given wide coverage by the Polish media.

It was emphasized that, for the first time in the history of the ancient Krakow university, a Jew has won the title of honorary doctor after 50 years. According to a proposal by the Krakow university rector, the next conference on the history of Polish Jewry will take place in Israel in 2 years time.

Finance Minister on Future Economic Policy

TA031003 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
3 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim says that there will be no changes in economic policy after the rotation.

In a talk with *Ha'aretz* yesterday, Nisim said the current economic policy would continue with the intention of creating conditions for economic growth. According to him, it is the unity government that makes the implementation of the economic policy possible. Nisim added that the Likud wants and insists on Yitzhaq Moda'i's return to the government and that Yitzhaq Shamir will choose the portfolio to be offered him.

As for the increase in consumption, the finance minister said the current figures on consumption do not necessitate any immediate reaction, adding that at the moment no discussions are being held on reducing the amount of credit given to the public by the marketing chains. Our policy is not to panic so as not to endanger the stability and create inflation, he said.

On the issue of the budget cuts, Nisim said that cuts were implemented in some ministries. The budgets of those ministries that did not submit budget cut proposals have been frozen. State revenue will be lower in next year's budget, he said.

According to the finance minister, to create conditions for growth, taxes must no be raised. Substance must be given to the reforms in the capital market that have already been decided on, and a timetable for their implementation must be set.

West Bank Paper Analyzes Jordan Development Plan

TA031143 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
26 Sep 86 pp 12, 13

[A study by Da'is Abu Kashk]

[Excerpt] Since 1967 the economy of the occupied homeland has been subjected to a systematic Israeli policy of distorting the infrastructure of the Palestinian national economy while ignoring all international laws and resolutions that stipulate support for the occupied homeland's economy, thus causing a deterioration in the living standards of the Palestinian people and imposing a policy of preponderance over the Palestinian economy.

In the aftermath of more than 19 years of Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and following depopulation practices and expropriation of Arab lands and artesian wells, the Jordanian development plan comes as an Arab program whose direct aim is to somewhat ease the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and support their steadfastness on objective and scientific bases, avoiding previous methods of support as channels that reached only those with economic wealth, despite the primary aim to support the needy classes.

The Jordanian plan is considered the first Arab development plan for the West Bank, particularly suited to the situation in the occupied territories and representing a qualitative leap in which Jordan, together with some Arab countries, devised a comprehensive development strategy geared to the economic situation in the occupied territories.

The main objective of the plan is to bring about a qualitative change in the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied homeland, coupled with building up their social fabric and intrinsic and social capabilities in the face of the various Israeli settlement policies to which they are being subjected.

The plan sets out to reach this goal through three key variables:

1 — Developing manpower and raising the level of performance of the Palestinian residents and their national institutions.

2 — Dealing with and reducing permanent and temporary emigration through housing.

3 — Curbing the Arab labor contribution to Israeli projects and ending the Israeli occupation authorities' economic superiority.

In the absence of a national authority capable of effecting an economic and social transformation to stamp out backwardness and improve vehicles of production, Jordan came forward and prepared this plan, which takes into account the extraordinary conditions both outside and within the occupied land which govern its implementation.

We are aware that one of the prerequisites for the plan's success is political stability. However, given the current situation in the occupied homeland, such as the occupation itself, policies hostile to Palestinian rights, confiscation of the Palestinian people's productive potentials, and the establishment of an arbitrary relationship between the economies of the occupied land and of Israel, the population's awareness of the existence of a comprehensive plan should enable them to make a positive and effective contribution to its success, establish popular bodies to oversee production, bring about all-round development through improved exploitation and sound orientation of available resources, and enhance the material and human well-being of society. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

APS: Messaadia Receives DFLP's Hawatimah

LD061559 Algiers APS in Arabic
1515 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 6 Oct (APS) — Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permament Secretariat of the Central Committee, this morning received at the party central headquarters DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah. Also attending the meeting was Zadek Zouaten, member of the Central Committee in charge of the Council for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples.

The two sides reviewed the various developments and current issues in the Palestinian and Arab arena.

Bendjedid Travels to Argentina for Official Visit

For coverage of President Bendjedid's visit to Argentina, see the Argentina section of 10 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

JANA Reports Envoy's Address to UN

LD091544 Tripoli JANA in English
1415 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Safar 5, Al Tomor 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The secretary of the people's committee for foreign liaison bureau has called on the United Nations General Assembly to bring into trial publicly Israel's mad dog [Reagan] for his barbarous aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

He has stressed that great Al-Jamahiriyah will discuss state-sponsored terrorism which makes the Mediterranean Sea basin a lake of manoeuvres, provocations and hegemony of U.S. fleets revealing to the world at large the extent of U.S. falsifications which has become a common knowledge.

In his speech before the U.N. General Assembly yesterday morning he denounced U.S. aggression and the disinformation media campaign. He points out that the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of the last remnants of fascists from the Libyan territory stress that this people has set itself to combat this despicable form of policy prevailing last century which some forces are trying to impose now.

Speaking on the efforts of UN over the last four decades to find solutions for the consequences of colonialism and hegemony prevailing formerly and being still in existence nowadays, he says that despite the fact that history records that this organization has scored some successes in ending colonialism in some parts of this planet, it is still, in some parts, independence is incomplete and other parts are still threatened. [sentence as received]

He adds that this independence has become vulnerable to the policy of hegemony and aggressiveness.

He has cited the example of the economic warfare in this regard which poses danger to the entities of small and poor countries, some of which, he says, are now conducting talks not only with some other member-states but with certain establishments.

He has renounced the pressures practised by the colonialist forces through certain monetary establishments which have made some poor and small countries resort to compromise not only to pay their debts or to run their establishments but to pawn their own riches and natural resources.

He points out that this belligerent policy of the administration of Israel's mad dog aims at subjugating the Mediterranean Sea countries to pursue a policy compatible with its political course.

He has waged a strong attack on fascist Italy which used to believe that Africa's northern coasts were extension of its European shores.

He stresses that the hostile policy of U.S. administration is based on the assumption held by fascists in USA that the Mediterranean Sea shores, the northern, southern, eastern and western ones, are but an extension of U.S. hegemony on the world policy.

He has lauded the stances of denunciation the savage aggression against great Al-Jamahiriyah was faced with, adding that these brave stands stress that such an act should not go with impunity. [sentence as received]

He calls on world community to look at this aggression from all of its angles because in a way it is still continuing. U.S. administration, he asserts, is conducting a psychological and media warfare aiming at not duping the American public opinion but the world public opinion at large.

He stresses that what U.S. administration is claiming against great Al-Jamahiriyah comes within this disinformation campaign.

Speaking of the various forms used by U.S. administration in its hostile campaign against great Al-Jamahiriyah such as pounding cities, killing innocent inhabitants, imposing restraints on commerce and knowledge as well as conducting military provocations off the Libyan Arab shores. [sentence as received]

He emphasizes that the unjust aggression on 16th Al-Tayr month last was not the end, for U.S. administration is conducting its manoeuvres and provocations off the Libyan coast and is still pursuing its disinformation media campaign against great Al-Jamahiriyah.

He asserts that this aggression is nothing new in that U.S. military forces has already pounded civilians in Beirut citing various examples displaying U.S. arrogance. He says that consecutive U.S. Administrations have been satisfied to see Americans themselves getting killed in Vietnam in a bid to check its revolutionary tide.

He has denounced U.S. invasion of Grenada, laying siege to Cuba and the provision with money and arms to the Contras in Nicaragua and Angola.

He has also attacked the unlimited support given by U.S. Administration to the Zionists providing them with whatever makes it possible for them to continue usurping the rights of the Palestinian people, apart from their continuing efforts to control the region in its entirety and the subjugating of some of its rulers making them puppets.

He also points to the aid given by the above administration to the racist regime in South Africa opposing any measure aiming at placing pressure on it. Rather, it works with might and main to strengthen it.

Speaking of Washington's economic policy, he says that it is directed at not helping to create an economic balance. This policy is conducive to making its monopolies control the international division of labour.

He refutes the allegations propagated by Washington against the Libyan Arab people, stressing that great Al-Jamahiriyah stands alongside the liberation movements worldwide, but it is against the killing of innocent people. He adds that a whole people, having lived for 30 years fighting fascism and has suffered from the aggression of a super power, cannot be an instrument of terrorism.

He has announced that the delegation of great Al-Jamahiriyah will discuss the question of state-sponsored terrorism, stressing that it will point out to the General Assembly the extent of disinformation and deception created by U.S. administration to justify its aggression.

In conclusion, he stresses that U.S. confrontation against great Al-Jamahiriyah has had no substantiated cause. Its claim has been proved to be baseless. The only reason behind this confrontation is because we are combatting against the racism of the Zionists in occupied Palestine and their usurption of the rights of our people. We resist the racism of the Pretoria government and its oppression of the indigenous people saying that great Al-Jamahiriyah opposes the economic situation represented by hegemony and looting at the hands of the imperialists.

JANA Comments on Kalb's Involvement in 'Scandal'

LD101009 Tripoli JANA in English
0823 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Safar 6, Al Tomor 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — International observers in Washington rejected the excuses Bernard Kalb — the ex-official spokesman for the U.S. State Department — gave about his involvement in the scandal of misinformation and deceit the U.S. Administration made in its campaign against Great Jamahiriyah.

A Western diplomat, who asked not to be identified, said: "Kalb has failed in convincing anyone. We see from his press conference a confirmation of U.S. official involvement in this shameful scandal".

An information official at the U.N. commented: "One finds it very difficult to believe in any new thing comes out from U.S. officials. We at the U.N. realise that Kalb resigned after his failure in selling his evidence which lacked logic".

A prominent American journalist commented: "Kalb's involvement, in his capacity as an ex-journalist, in this scandal will be a curse that will follow the American media in general".

In a conversation with JANA's New York's correspondent, he said: "This scandal is a deadly bullet which was aimed at all American journalists who feel now that only public mockery will be the response to what they write".

Kalb has confessed, during a press conference he held on Wednesday, about his involvement in this scandal which was arranged by what is called "the U.S. National Security Council" with the approval of the mad dog of Israel and his State Department which led to his resignation after the scandal has spread.

Kalb refused to answer a number of questions about scandal by saying: "Despite my resignation, I cannot talk about what the U.S. Administration considers classified and important".

WAM: Contacts With Morocco To Improve Ties Reported

JN081426 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
1234 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Oct (WAM) — Press reports published in Abu Dhabi today said Libya and Morocco are currently conducting contacts on future bilateral relations after the abrogation of the Oujda treaty. The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* says that Muhammad al-Zawi, Libya's resident minister in Morocco, has held talks with senior Moroccan officials on this subject.

The paper cites Arab diplomatic sources as saying Al-Zawi is carrying ideas from Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to King Hassan II of Morocco concerning future bilateral relations, which are ready for improvement. The same sources said a high-level Moroccan official will shortly visit Libya within the framework of improving bilateral relations.

Arab Affairs Editor on Mubarak DIE WELT Statement

LD092014 Tripoli JANA in English
1806 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Commentary by JANA Arab affairs editor]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 5, Al Tomor 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — "Husni Al Barik," [derogatory name for Egypt's Husni Mubarak] the agent of the U.S. Administration on the rule in the oppressed Egyptian capital clearly expressed his personal feelings of hostility towards the Libyan Arab people.

Al Barik frankly stated those feelings in a statement he made to the West German newspaper *Die Welt* when he welcomed the anti-Great Jamahiriyah U.S. policy describing it as helping his regime to continue.

Al Barik praised the attempts of the administration of the mad dog of Israel and his European allies to impose economic sanctions against great Jamahiriyah.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on these statements by saying:" They are nothing but stinking vomitting of a cheap hireling agent who inherited treachery and is continuing his dirty role in carrying out the orders of his masters in Washington and occupied Palestine".

He said: "The caravan moves and usually followed by barking of stray dogs before they are silenced by arrows that penetrate their rabied bodies. This is what Al Barik should realise after the specator stand's incident which was about to be repeated two days ago".

He added: "Maybe its suitable here to go back a little to remind this "ridiculous hireling" that America's aggression on the Libyan Arab people in last Al Tayr-April- month was due to the failure of its economic embargo and its unsuccessful seige of a people which asserted that its independence will be incomplete if it was to eat from abroad".

The editor explained that Al Barik's statements are an expression of bitterness he feels towards the remarkable successes the Libyan Arab people had achieved in all fields and the failure of his regime in every field except in chaining Egypt by the chains of annexation and humiliating following which made the figures of its debts and problems soar.

The editor said: "Al Barik's awaiting to what he receives as a result of the U.S. measures against Libya, is like someone who awaits the sun to appear in the middle of the night. It is a dream similar to that of Satan in paradise — as the people of Egypt say".

He concluded by saying: "Egypt has its appointments, the Nile has its turn and Al Barik will realise only when feet will trample over him to make him join the fistful of agents whose people expelled. His bet on the Americans and the Zionists was a lost one. The happy one is the one who will laugh in the end".

Libya Makes 'Giant Leaps' In Development

LD092111 Tripoli JANA in English
1435 GMT 9 Oct 86

[All figures as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 5, Al Tomor 9, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Thanks to the great Al Fatih revolution, Great Al-Jamahiriyah has made giant leaps over the last 17 years in the spheres of development as the transformation budgets of 1970-1986 have totalled 25737,6 million dinars of an annual mean reaching 1514 million dinars.

In production sectors: agriculture, industry, electricity and energy have been given the amount of 11624,9 million dinars, i.e, of a proportion totalling 45,2 per cent of the net of the allocations of the transformation budgets for the above period of time.

The expenditure on the transformation projects for the period 1970-1986 has totalled 23258,2 million dinars approximately with an annual expenditure mean reaching around 1368,1 million dinars.

Therefore, the average of implementation in the net of the expenditures in relation to the allocations is around 90,4 per cent.

The strategy of construction and transformation in the national economy is based on the diversification of the foundation of production and income to get to a non-oil balanced economy counting on its own revenues and potentials.

The growth in the net local products expresses what the national economy has achieved of production and income during a certain period of time.

The available preliminary announcements point out that the net local products with the current income factors has increased from 1288,3 million dinars in 1970 to around 5903,5 million dinars in 1986 with a compound growth average reaching around 10 percent increasing still to 15 percent in the added value of the non-oil economic activities, whilst due to the policy of rationalization and organization of the production and exportation of petroleum the annual compound growth average has totalled 4,1 per cent in relation to the activity of oil and natural gas extraction.

The production sectors have achieved high annual ratios of growth over the last 17 years namely for the period 1970-1986 totalling in the agricultural sector 15 per cent and in the transformational industries 17,8 percent, while becoming 19,8 in the electricity sector and in mining activity 22 per cent.

As regards, the changing of the framework of the national economy, it is expected that the contribution of non-oil economic activities will be increased to the net local products from 36,9 percent in 1970 to around 74 percent in 1986. Whereas the contribution of the extraction of oil and natural gas will be on the decrease from 63,1 percent to around 26 percent between the above-mentioned two years.

The cash mean income of the individual during 1970 was around 642 dinars which has increased to around 1570 dinars with a compound annual average reaching around 5,7 per cent. It represents a big ratio compared to the annual increase in the number of the population totalling around 4 per cent over the above 17 years.

The general People's committee for Planning has pointed out that the size of development that was expended in the period 1970-1986 has totalled around 23,3 billion dinars. It has made it possible to implement constant investments in various sectors, projects and areas the size of which has totalled 24738,9 million dinars with an annual implementation ratio getting to around 1455 million dinars on the average.

The transformation plan of 1981-1985 implemented the largest size of these investments reaching 11389,8 million dinars of a ration of 46 percent of the net implemented investments followed by the transformation plan of 1976-1980 implementing 8211,5 million dinars with a ration of 33,2 per cent.

As regards the level of the sectors, the transformational industries have implemented around 15,4 percent, in agriculture being 12,4 percent, 19,4 in transport and communications, while in housing being 13,2 percent of the constant net capital composition the implemented net over the above 17 years.

MOROCCO

Spanish Muslim Leader Meets Government Officials

LD091323 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
2300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the Muslim community in Melilla and adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, Aomar Mohamedi Dudu, is reported to have had a meeting with members of the Moroccan Admnsitration during his recent visit to Rabat, it has been learned from sources close to the Melilla politician. The same sources say that he is expected to return to Melilla in the early hours of this morning [9 October] and that he has spent several days in Rabat visiting relatives. Dudu has had meetings with persons close to the Moroccan Administration, the same sources said.

Dudu Comments on Trip

LD092344 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish
1300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] After 6 days with no news about the visit paid by the Muslim leader Omar Dudu to Morocco, early this morning he arrived back at his home in Melilla where he was interviewed by our colleagues from this station in Malaga:

[Begin recording] [Malaga correspondent] Omar Dudu, the leader of the Muslim community and an adviser to the Ministry of the Interior on ethnic minorities, arrived back in Melilla this morning after spending 6 days in Morocco on a private visit:

[Dudu] My visit to Morocco was a private visit; I have already stated this very clearly. It was a private visit of the sort that any Spanish citizen can pay.

[Correspondent] In Rabat, Dudu had meetings with members of the administration of King Hassan of Morocco, meetings which in his opinion were courtesy meetings which have been manipulated by radical Melilla groups in order to influence public opinion:

[Dudu] I think that the matter has been blown out of all proportion and that this has been done from Melilla. It has been manipulated by certain people and groups who are always looking for something which is just not there.

[Correspondent] These are some of the subjects discussed by Dudu during his visit to Morocco:

[Dudu] [Words indistinct] from political subjects to subjects concerning, for example, the provision of information on what we Muslims in Melilla want; I gave this information to make it clear and not leave it up to groups of people who are trying to manipulate, disinform and rumormonger. As I told them in Rabat clearly, what we Muslims in Melilla want is our cultural, legal, and religious rights. [end recording]

SUDAN

SUNA Reports Al-Mahdi's Activities in U.S.

JN091128 Khartoum SUNA in English
0910 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct. 9 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said here Wednesday that his current visit to the United States was culminated in a complete agreement with U.S. to activate bilateral relations.

Speaking at the U.S. National Press Club here yesterday al-Mahdi said that he agreed with the U.S. officials to develop the bilateral relations in light of the new democratic regime's polices which, he added, were based on non-aligned policy. He briefed the pressmen on the developments in southern Sudan, refugees, relief operations, Sudan's foreign policy, Sudan's relations with its neighbours and the outcome of his visit to the U.S. Al-Mahdi noted that contrary to the ousted dictator Numayri the new democratic government's policy is committed to the principle of non-aligned in its relations with the U.S. and all superpower states.

Earlier, Al-Mahdi addressed in New York a celebration given in his honour by the American-African institute where he tackled the current Sudanese issues.

On the other hand, Al-Mahdi met Tuesday here with the president of the World Bank and the deputy director of the IMF.

Al-Mahdi, earlier told SUNA that his talks with the world bank and IMF officials would be supplementary to the talks conducted last week by Finance Minister Dr. Bashir Umar with the U.S. officials, during which an agreement had been reached to dispatch a mission from the two institutions for Khartoum before the end of October. To get acquainted with the new financial and economic reform program in Sudan and negotiate the new relations between Sudan and the two instructions.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Al-Mahdi and the accompanying delegation met here Wednesday evening with the U.S. House of Representatives Committee for African Affairs. An authoritative source at the delegation told SUNA that the meeting was in the framework of the delegations talks with the U.S. Administration on the new cooperation relations between the two countries. Al-Mahdi had held last Friday a similar meeting with the chairman of the Senate's African Relations Committees.

The Sudanese ambassador here gave Wednesday evening a reception in honour of the premier and the accompanying delegation.

Al-Mahdi pays today a visit to the headquarters of *The Washington Post* daily and will be interviewed there.

It is to be recalled that Al-Mahdi arrived here Tuesday from New York in the final stage of his visit to the U.S.

He will conclude today his U.S. official visit and will leave same day evening for Turkey on the second leg of his current tour.

Al-Mahdi Meets PDRY Minister

JN071116 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New York, Oct. 7 (UNA) — Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has reiterated Sudan's keenness for the stability in South Yemen. Al-Mahdi said, following a meeting with South Yemeni Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali here Sunday, that Sudan would spare no efforts in bringing peace and stability to that Arab country.

Al-Dali has briefed al-Mahdi on the developments of the situation in his country and that his government had begun rehabilitating the damage occurred during the last disturbances. Al-Dali appealed to the Arab countries to contribute in the rehabilitation process.

Southern Party Denounces SPLA For Aid Failure

JN091135 Khartoum SUNA in English
0926 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 9 (SUNA) — A southern Sudan political party has denounced the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang describing it as terrorist and barbaric movement

The Sudanese people Federal Party SPFP of Jushwa de Wol [name as received] yesterday issued a statement denouncing the SPLA following the failure of transporting food relief to famine-hit people in southern Sudan.

It is to be recalled that a relief operation codenamed Rainbow Operation was delayed several times due to the situation in south Sudan and the preconditions of the SPLA that planes transporting food supplies should first land in rebel-held areas, a condition refused by the government.

The SPFP has further called for moving the current military governments in south Sudan and replacing them by civilian rulers.

'Operation Rainbow' Flight Again Postponed

EA092042 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Operation Rainbow was postponed again today after the loading of the aircraft in preparation for transporting the first batch of relief materials to Isiro Town in northern Zaire. A spokesman for the organizers of the operation said the postponement decision was made a few minutes before the time of the aircraft's departure for Zaire.

He explained that insurance of the aircraft is expected to be completed this evening so that the aircraft can leave for Juba tomorrow instead of the Zairean town, Isiro, (?from which) the transportation of relief by trucks to Waw takes 3 days. The spokesman added that the likelihood of the commencement of the operation to Isiro is still good and that the aircraft will carry out the transportation of relief materials from the Uganda town of (Gabati) to Isiro if the insurance of the aircraft for the flight to Juba becomes impracticable.

On the other hand, the source added that the organizers of Operation Rainbow may charter another aicraft to deal with the deteriorating (?supply) situation in the south.

The spokesman of the organizers of the operation refused to comment when asked whether the organizers of the operation had notified the Peoples Movement [SPLM] of the time and destination of the aircraft's flight. He said, however, that changing the aircraft's destination to Zaire did not mean that the negotiations between the government and the organizers of the operation had failed, rather it was one option available.

Asked whether Mother Theresa would take advantage of one of Operation Rainbow flights to go south, the spokesman said that depended on her wish. We welcomed her and commended her sincere humanitarian efforts for the sake of the hungry in southern Sudan.

It is worth mentioning that Operation Rainbow for the relief of the hungry in southern Sudan is being financed by numerous volunteer relief organizations and bodies, the world food program, and a number of Western states to transport about 2,000 tons of relief materials.

It is recalled that the Operation Rainbow flight has been postponed several times because of the refusal of insurance companies to insure the aircraft for anything less than $1.5 million for each flight.

Juba, Malakal Airports Open; Waw To Reopen 10 Oct

JN091648 Khartoum SUNA in English
1640 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Oct. 9 (SUNA) — The two airports of Juba and Malakal (southern Sudan) have started receiving civil flights since yesterday and Waw airport will be prepared to receive flights as from tomorrow (Friday) an official source said here today.

The same source stated that a Nile Safari plane carrying civilians has landed yesterday at both Juba and Malakal airport.

Meanwhile, Chief-Staff of the Armed Forces Maj-Gen. 'Abd al-'Aziz Siddiq has yesterday boarded a military plane to Juba accompanied with foreign pressmen.

Maj. Gen. Siddiq said in press statement at Juba that security situation was almost completely stablized and that military jets were regularly continuing their flights to the south. [passage omitted]

TUNIS

Foreign Minister Leaves for Talks in Morocco

LD101245 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk left Tunis this morning for Rabat on a visit to fraternal Morocco. He said his visit is evidence of President Habib Bourguiba's well-known interest in the Arab Maghreb and his care for all matters pertaining to it. He expressed hope that the visit will contribute to the task entrusted to him by President Bourguiba within the framework of his responsibilities in regard to this important field.

He said that during the visit, he hopes to exchange views with his colleague and friend, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, on cooperation between the two countries, as well as the best ways to bolster this cooperation for the good of the two peoples and of the peoples of the greater Arab Maghreb.

KUNA Explains Purpose of Visit

LD101253 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1138 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 10 Oct (KUNA) — [passage omitted] An informed source has told KUNA that [Tunisian Foreign Minister] Mabrouk's visit to Morocco is intended to "remove the clouds that have marred relations between the two countries following the Moroccan authorities' arrest of two Tunisian girls on charges of attempting to smuggle explosives to carry out a terrorist operation together with two young men said to be Palestinians."

SOMALIA

Talks Begin with Iraqi Delegation on Cooperation

EA081313 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Official discussions started today at the People's National Assembly in Mogadishu between the Iraqi delegation and the Somali authorities on strengthening relations, cooperation, Arab issues, and ways of ending the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Somalia was represented at the discussions by Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, first vice president and minister of defense; Challe Mohamed Omar Jess, minister of information and national guidance; Challe Bile Rafle Gulaid, minister of agriculture; and Mohamed Ali Hamid, minister of state for foreign affairs. The Iraqi side was represented by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, whose delegation included Minister of Irrigation 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud and other leaders. The discussions were held in a cordial atmosphere. [passage omitted]

Communique Released on Talks

EA082302 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Somalia and Iraq have released a communique on the visit of the Iraqi delegation led by Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim, who left the country today. The communique said that during his visit, the leader of the Iraqi delegation, 'Izzat Ibrahim, met and delivered a message to Somali President Challe Muhammad Siad Barre from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The message concerned the strengthening of the two countries' brotherly relations. Iraq and Somalia stated that they had discussed bilateral relations, the Arab world, and regional and international issues. They agreed to strengthen relations between their two peoples.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, they called upon Iran to agree to end the wasteful war, as Iraq had already done. The Somali side applauded the courageous steps taken by the Iraqi leader toward resolving the long conflict, especially the latest five-point proposal on ending the war. The two sides said the continuation of the war is contrary to Islam. It cannot benefit the Muslim peoples of Iran and Iraq but only serves to increase the enmity between them. They also called upon Iran to accept peace initiatives proposed by governments, regional powers, and the international community to halt the bloodshed and to end the conflict peacefully.

The Iraqi side praised Somalia's Arabic crash [as heard] program and urged other Arab countries to perform their appropriate roles in this respect. They also expressed support for the peoples under colonial domination attempting to achieve self-determination, freedom of expression, and the promotion of their interests. On the Palestinian issue, they expressed support for the Palestinians' just struggle to regain their national right to establish an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the legitimate PLO. They also condemned the South African apartheid white minority regime's oppression of the black majority and expressed support for the South African people's struggle to achieve independence. The two sides also expressed support for SWAPO's struggle to establish an independent Namibian state. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

President Museveni Addresses Nation 8 Oct

EA091345 Kampala Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Address to the nation by President Museveni on the 24th anniversary of Uganda's independence — live]

[Text] Countrymen and friends: When we took power on 26th January 1986 our first task was to defeat the enemy completely and to unite the whole country. Two months later this was achieved. Thereafter, the main task was the economy. This entailed the bringing up of a recovery plan as well as a budget for 1986-87. These two had to be consistent with all 10 points of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], especially point No. 5 of the Political Program, which stipulates that we need to build an independent, integrated and self-sustaining economy.

This could not be done quickly because existing government planning machinery was quite rusty and the concepts had to be sorted out. We have now, however, worked out a budget which also contains elements of our recovery plan. In the budget we opted out against the idea of further devaluation of the Uganda currency because that would have rendered very expensive all imported inputs into the economy, as well as influencing local inputs to also be expensive.

We, therefore, decided to deal with the three major problems of our economy without resorting to devaluation. The three major elements I am referring to are: 1) inadequate government revenue owing to a narrow tax base because most of the taxable things, e.g. industrial products, are not being produced; 2) low producer prices for crops like coffee, maize, beans, etc; 3) a foreign exchange deficit due to our needs exceeding our export earnings.

Some people are of the view that if we devalue the currency we would be able to tackle those three (?problems) because according to them this would enable us to raise more revenue for government by taxing [words indistinct]; we would be able to pay more to the farmers because there would be a wider margin; and we would discourage imports owing to the high cost of the dollar.

All these arguments, however, are invalidated by the fact that to devalue means to make the dollar more out of reach of our importers than is the case at the moment. This will mean that imported inputs, such as agricultural and industrial implements, will be more out of the reach of our people, so much so that even when somebody is allocated foreign exchange to import vital inputs he or she may fail to raise the local cover in terms of Uganda shillings.

In any case we realized that owing to the scarcity of foreign exchange, the major foreign exchange resources we have could

not be managed by market forces, i.e., by demand and supply of foreign currency. In addition we would have to allocate currencies administratively. In that case, why not then make it easier for the importers of priority items to import vital inputs into the economy and find other ways of raising revenue, as well as rewarding the farmers adequately? We opted for the latter so as to keep down our production costs. It is increased production that will in the end solve our problems.

Similarly, we opted for increasing exports by exporting the nontraditional crops as the method for solving the balance of payments deficit. Hence, we have embarked on a big campaign to increase the production of maize, beans, soya beans, groundnuts, simsim, sunflower, castor seeds, etc, so as to tap more of our potential in terms of foreign exchange earnings. These would be in addition to coffee, cotton, tea, and tobacco. In this way we hope to increase our foreign earnings by two or three times, and can even out the discrepancy between what we pay for imports and what we earn from exports.

The campaign for more production for exportable crops is going on well. The only weaknesses are still the following: 1, the ability of the produce marketing board to buy the produce of the farmer. They still lack vehicles and sometimes they lack finance. The latter problem, however, is not insurmountable. It is the former that in my view is the real constraint: the lack of vehicles. This will, however, be tackled by using the railways more, as well as importing more trucks. Currently the railway is not fully utilized. The Uganda Railway System is semicircular, covering the country from west through — that is Kasese — through central, eastern Uganda, then toward the north and then toward the northwest, thereby forming a semicircle around the country. With full utilization of the capacity the railway system would be able to (?take) produce from a big part of the country, except in only a few areas like Luwero, Bunyoro, Masaka, and Rakai, which could continue to be catered for by trucks.

Then the bulk of our trucking capacity would be utilized to move the produce from the villages to the nearest railway station. As you know, right now there is a lot of wastage of trucking capability because the trucks have got to carry, for instance, produce from Bushenyi up to Kampala, when it would be easier for them to take the produce from Bushenyi up to Kasese, or from Kamuli up to Kampala, when it would be easier for the trucks to take the produce from Kamuli up to Jinja and then go back to Kamuli to bring more produce. So, there is a lot of irrationality in the whole arrangement as of now.

The transport between Kampala and the sea should also be handled by the railway. This will be a considerable capacity, bearing in mind that we have got two railway systems to the coast, one to Mombasa and the other one to Dar es Salaam. As I have already said, this ability to move commodities from the villages to the central godowns and from the central godowns to the coast is very crucial in improving our foreign earnings position.

This would in turn enable us to import spare parts for industry, machinery, and industrial inputs. Those inputs in industry would go a long way to restore our capability to provide consumer goods to the population. This process has not gone on as fast as I had anticipated due to the incredibly slow pace of the officials, either in the Central Bank or in the Ministry of Commerce. We are yet to establish the motives of these officials.

There are also other government departments which have been incredibly slow in taking on projects that could have helped the people and stimulated the economy. One of them is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On one occasion a West German economic delegation could not come because an official of the ministry who was supposed to answer their telegram had absented himself from duty. It was only after my intervention, having been tipped off by some people in the country, that this particular problem was solved.

Nevertheless, some progress has been made. We have made much headway in improving our foreign currency position by either increasing our earning capacity or by undertaking projects that help us to save in foreign exchange expenditure. Some progress has been recorded in the following areas: Mulago Hospital, where we are going to reduce expenditures on treatment outside the country by restoring much of the investigative capacity of Mulago Hospital. Right now the situation we found at Mulago is that if somebody wants to be investigated for health reasons much of that investigation cannot be done here. Such simple things like scans for pregnancy, those cannot be done here. Fractures of bones, much of it cannot be done here and people had to go outside for these simple things. But now with the allocations of money we have given Mulago, this is going to be rectified and this will save expenditures for treatment abroad.

Ugandan Airlines, where all the planes have been recovered and are now earning money.

Three [figure as heard] Nytil factory in Jinja, which has had several foreign exchange allocations that will enable it to produce more millions of meters of textiles. This one is already saving us some money. For instance, in the Ministry of Defense they are buying uniforms from these gentlemen of Nytil, thereby saving some money, some foreign earnings which would have otherwise gone into the import of uniforms.

Uganda Blankets, where the production of blankets should have resumed or is about to resume at a pace of 2,000 blankets per day. Again, this factory was given money to restore its capacity to produce blankets. Uganda Bata, which has been able to produce boots for the Army. Again, with a little infusion, with a little injection of foreign exchange we were able to get Uganda Bata to produce, at least for the Army, but I hope also for the rest of the country. (Shima) cement factory, which has been producing at a rate of 300 tons per day, but only stopped recently because of the failure by Uganda Electricity Board to provide electricity to them, which matter is being attended to. The tea processing plants in Kabarole, Bushenyi and, hopefully, Hoima in the near future. Most of these are being rehabilitated and the rehabilitation of the tea estates is not so complicated because it only entails cutting, pruning the bushes which are overgrown, and then they will regrow again in about 3 months time. So, the crucial element in the tea industry is the rehabilitation of the processing plants, and this has been done in Bushenyi, in Kabarole, and soon in Hoima District. Some cotton ginneries in the east and north of the country have been rehabilitated.

I am sure some work on the infrasctructure has also taken place, notably road reconstruction of some of the streets of Kampala. Then the regrading of some of the roads, e.g. Busunju-Hoima road. (Moto)-Kotido road and some other roads in the country have been regraded.

It is my belief that the pace of rehabilitation in all these areas would have been faster if all the government departments were doing what they are supposed to do at the right time. In addition to the infrastructure and the economic rehabilitation measures above, the government has provided, and is providing, large-scale relief to the whole of Luwero triangle, West Nile and the Districts of Kumi, Soroti, Lira, Kitgum, and Gulu. Most of the food has been bought from within Uganda, thereby departing from ignominious practice of the Obote regime of begging for food from outside. Here again the constraint has been transport. Also thanks to the assistance of UNICEF a lot of boreholes have been sunk, especially in the Luwero triangle.

The relief, however, is still incomplete again owing to the slowness of the Ministry of Commerce to bring in blankets, hoes, etc, in spite of the fact that these items are provided for as urgent imports. The question of hoes is incredible. I have just learned that — I learned this from people in the Ministry of Agriculture — that the Ministry of Commerce has just opened a letter of credit for the importation of the hoes from China in spite of the fact that this deal was initiated over 6 months ago. So, you wonder what these gentlemen were doing. But, anyway, everything has got a beginning and an end. I am sure that this will also be solved. They say they have now eventually opened the letter of credit and the hoes will come.

In the near future we are going to intensify our efforts to correct some of the bottlenecks referred to above. We recently sent a team to Europe to negotiate for the purchase of trucks, tractors, and road repairing equipment. Their contacts with the [words indistinct] Nordic countries was very positive. They went to Finland, to Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and in all these countries they had very positive contacts with the governments of those countries.

The process of road repairs and reconstruction will continue, either through assistance from the World Bank or through bilateral arrangements with countries which have greater construction capacity than ours at the moment. At the same time we are going to restore the construction capacities of the Ministry of Works and the Ministry of Housing. We shall also set up construction capabilities in the Ministry of Defense, the Prisons Department [word indistinct] (?Nyerere) University. It is only these capacities that will solve the problems of roads and houses.

Before I leave economic questions, I must touch on the high cost of living which is causing a lot of hardships to many families in Uganda. To solve this problem we need primarily three things. Firstly, we need to (?avail) the population more goods and services. This is only possible through the reactivation of our light commercial capacity, which among other things will cater for the production of consumers goods, i.e., textiles, soap, beverages, etc. In addition to reactivating our light industry capacity we need to import in sufficient quantities what we are not able to produce ourselves in the short run.

Secondly, we need to ensure that the existing liquidity problem, i.e., too much currency in the hands of the public, is solved somehow. This matter is being handled, but for technical reasons I am not able to say more at the moment.

Thirdly, we need to ensure that the distribution problem is handled correctly, otherwise what we import or produce will just end up in neighboring countries or in the godowns of the hoarders, as has been the case in the past. On this score, I am (?more) satisfied with the experimental distribution of sugar in the country in spite of sabotage at different levels of authority, which authorities were supposed to faithfully implement this policy.

The fact that sugar is sold at government-controlled prices and to people in the remotest villages was testimony to the correctness of this policy. Now, however, sugar is not in the country for the simple reason that the Ministry of Commerce did not order the sugar in spite of the fact that all arrangements were in place. This, however, does not detract from the fact that with good distribution, commodities can reach the people at good prices.

The poor performance of the relevant departments of government as far as sugar is concerned can also be seen in connection with soap. According to the records I have, the Bank of Uganda allocated money for the importation of soap for the months of May, June, July, and August. We have not, however, seen much soap until recently in some little shops it appeared on the market. I therefore wish to warn all government officials that the practice of playing delaying games as far as the essential commodities for the people are concerned, it is going to be the last thing that we are going to tolerate. We shall use maximum harshness to punish anybody who plays any tricks in this regard. Nobody, nobody at all, has got the right to hold our people at ransom as far as this matter is concerned.

Turning to the general political situation, we all know that the National Resistance Movement has been committed to the principle of government of national unity in the interim period. We are still committed to this principle. The recent treacheries by some elements within this broad-based government cannot divert us from our principled support for a government of national unity. We think the people involved are mere individuals who are acting without authority of the competent organs and their parent political organizations.

Indeed there are very many positive elements across the whole spectrum of politics in Uganda today. The only snag is that some elements of the political elite are so backward politically that the only form of politics they are capable of is sectarianism, corruption, and intrigue. Many of them are also ever anxious to be agents of foreign interests. These events in the north and these recent arrests — there are some outside people who think that the NRM is shaky, that our government is shaky. This is very far from the truth. Because when the NRM government seized power it did not do so with the consent of the criminals now in southern Sudan or with the consent of some of the elements who are now plotting against the NRM government. We did not take power with their consent or their assistance. For the foreign collaborators who think there is a crisis in the NRM, really [words indistinct] tangent has been when they are analyzing the history of Uganda. We took power under our own strength and

if some elements decided to show themselves off it is their own business.

It should be remembered that most of these elements were on the enemy side by the time we took over power. If some of them decide to go on with their old job of treachery to the people it cannot in any way weaken our government. We had merely accommodated them because we wanted peace and unity. In any case it is only individuals and not the political groups they originally represented who are involved in this plot. So this idea of crisis in the Government of Uganda is baseless, and in fact in many ways this is very good, because it testifies to the cohesion of the NRM, which moves like an arrow through all these problems and maintains its cohesion.

The foregoing, however, does not apply to the overwhelming majority of ordinary Ugandans, as well as the large group of the intelligentsia. It is these patriotic intellectuals and the masses of the people of Uganda, in the farmlands and in the factories that form the political base of the NRM. Also the businessmen and industrialists, who want to develop Uganda's economic capacity, support our program.

The only ones who do not support our programs are the smugglers, the speculators, the hoarders, and agents of foreign interests. These are the ones who are finding it difficult to fit in this alliance of ours. I must say that I do not wish the support of these elements and I even welcome their opposition because if we are not opposed by smugglers, hoarders, speculators, and agents of foreign interest it would mean that we would have departed from the cause of justice, which is at the core of the program of the NRM.

When I am opposed by smugglers, hoarders, agents of foreign interests, I welcome it in a way because that shows that I am on the right track. I would advise these negative elements to reorient their economic activities away from smuggling, hoarding, and speculating, toward agriculture and industry. We shall give them the support they need if they go to industry and to agriculture. But if they want to go on playing speculative roles which are injurious to the welfare of the economy, then we shall not tolerate them. But otherwise, if they want to make good money and they shift to industry and to agriculture we shall support them. Apart from these negative elements we have got warm support from the (?crucial) sectors of society who stand to benefit from our 10-point program. The popularity of the NRA [National Resistance Army] is testimony of the correctness of the 10-point program.

I therefore take this opportunity to call upon all Ugandans who want independence for their country, that want democracy, that want security of person and property, that want the unity of Uganda and that want all-round economic development, to rally around the NRM and cheat once and for all the forces of backwardness. I wish, however, to give everybody notice that the NRM will not tolerate any threat to the security of the people of Uganda. Since we are willing to discuss all political questions with every Ugandan group except those who engaged in genocide in the past, we do not see the reason why anybody should resort to violence or subversion.

If, however, some groups, for reasons best known to themselves, or their members decide to use armed force against the existing interim arrangements, we shall reply by the use of armed force. If somebody tries to use subversion, we shall reply by exposing the subversion and punishing the perpetrators.

If anybody misreads our magnanimity, our boldness of mind, and our tolerance for weakness of our resolve to fight for our rights, then he will be making a very big mistake. We are in the process of developing our Armed Forces to ensure that every inch of Uganda will no longer be a victim of terrorism or banditry of any type.

We would like all Ugandan political groups to give up intrigue, to give up being quislings of foreign interests, to give up corruption and (?press) for misuse of office and instead, concentrate on serving the people and engaging in honest political interaction with all other Ugandans.

Still on the political front, we are committed to the enhancement of the dignity of every Ugandan through the scrupulous respect of their human rights. We shall not tolerate a situation where Ugandans are arrested arbitrarily, their property rights violated, the sanctity of their lives violated or humiliated in any way. We want every Ugandan to be a (?key) in (?pots) or [words indistinct] in (?pots) as long as he or she respects the rights of others and the rights of society as a whole as defined by law. We shall never allow a situation where a Ugandan does not know whether he will see the next day or not return to Uganda.

Those who break the law shall be dealt with according to the law. We are, however, conscious of the fact that many aspects of the existing laws are not adequate to cope with the phenomenon of criminalization of many elements in our society that has taken place over so many years. One example are the inadequate punishments meted out to those who cause, through commission or omission, great losses to the public while in public office. We feel that punishment for causing losses to the public through negligence or sabotage must be more severe, and we are going to ensure that the law is amended accordingly.

We respect freedom of the press. However, certain elements are abusing this right now in our society. The other day, my principal private secretary Serwanga had a minor accident together with the brigade commander from Gulu [words indistinct]. They had a minor accident with a helicopter due to the fault of the pilot. Henry Gombya, in his BBC report, imputed foul play. [laughs] I do not know (?where he got) the information. This is Henry Gombya, journalist, BBC special correspondent. I do not know what he calls himself. He does not bother to check, but instead goes on a foreign broadcasting service, for which of course he is paid money for it, to tell a lie to the people of the world and of course to the people of Uganda. Can Henry Gombya tell us all which foul play, and how he came by this information?

Today, a local newspaper called *Financial Times* reported that Honorable Ssebaana Kizito was being looked for. This is false, and it so happens that honorable Ssebaana Kizito is one of the most eminent ministers we have in the cabinet today. Now I want to ask, where do these people get this false information from? Why should they continue to feed the public on such false

information? Why cannot they check the information? If they say their job is to inform the public correctly, why cannot they check with the relevant authorities? The government will have to find a cure to this. With out government there is no need to speculate. What it takes is to ask, and you shall be told what happened.

In any case we always put out statements ourselves on any matter that might arouse public concern or interest and which we feel the public has got a right to be informed. So these [word indistinct] have no right, have no cause to invent. They should report what actually happened.

Coming to the question of security: Everyone knows that ever since we took power in January, an overwhelming majority of Ugandans have enjoyed the sort of peace that has not been known in this country for many years. The activities of armed robbers in central, western, and a large part of eastern Uganda and West Nile have declined. (?We thought) of the fact that there are still some guns at large.

The threat of the cattle raiders in Soroti, Kapchorwa, Lira, Kitgum areas are also declining considerably. Prior to August, the situation in Gulu and Kitgum was very peaceful. The recent invasion of northern Uganda, however, by elements of the defeated army has caused considerable insecurity in Districts of Kitgum and Gulu. Moreover, following this invasion from southern Sudan, we had to deploy many elements of the National Resistance Army away from their roles of internal security to combat duties. The cattle raiders have taken advantage of this to cause disturbances again in the Districts of Soroti, Kumi, and to some extent, Kapchorwa.

As far as the invasion of northern Uganda by the defeated armies from southern Sudan is concerned, I need to state that they have miserably failed in their main objective, which was to capture Gulu or Kitgum, and use either or both of them to advance on to (Kauma), Soroti, and Kampala. Not only did they fail in this objective of theirs, but we inflicted horrendous losses on them. At Bibia, we estimated that we may have killed up to 200 thugs. In Pajimu recently, the figure of the dead and wounded could have been as high as 300 or more. In any case, they are abundant by the latest count, a total of 92 dead bodies around the barracks of Pajimu, which they had attacked. In the attack on Gulu (?which showed) they suffered losses of 50 people confirmed dead, and so on and so forth.

These losses of Ugandans, who are being manipulated by negative forces, are regrettable. As long as there are negative forces within and outside the country, however, which wish to perpetuate the reign of terror that has characterized the (?politics) of Uganda for the past 24 years, we shall have no alternative but to wage war against those who agree to be used.

Any Ugandan should know that we are working day and night to increase the mobility of the Armed Forces, enhance their adequacy in sealing off all our borders against any inflitrations from outside, and in wiping out cattle rustling in northeastern Uganda and eliminating the already weakened robbery [as heard] with arms in parts of eastern, central, and western Uganda. The people of Kapchorwa, Kumi, and Teso should not think that we have forgotten them. We are soon going to deploy there adequate forces, our commitments on the Sudanese border notwithstanding. Moreover, I can predict that within the next 10 months it would be virtually impossible for anybody to cause any kind of insecurity in any part of Uganda, except possibly for individual thieves.

On the international side, many Ugandans must have noticed that our international relations have improved. We are already playing an active role in African affairs and in the Nonaligned Movement. The NRM government is particularly involved to promote the Preferential Trade Area arrangements — the PTA.

I was very pleased when I saw a newspaper report on Uganda's performance at the recent PTA trade fair in Nairobi. This is the Uganda which is supposed to be bankrupt, and this is the Uganda which has suffered so much devastation. But yet in the Nairobi trade fair Uganda's rating was very high. This commendable achievement is a big blow to those who believe in mortgaging Uganda. This achievement actually goes a long way to prove what I have been campaigning for even without precise data. Even without data, which precise data, [as heard] I have been campaigning for this idea of using the PTA to satisfy our needs and the needs of our African brothers.

But I am now most gratified to hear that on the very first trade fair, PTA trade fair, Uganda's rating was so high in spite of the fact that we have gone through so much devastation. As you all know I have been arguing that the East and central African states can solve a lot of their problems if they trade among themselves and that Uganda can make a significant contribution to that regional self-sufficiency move. Some people have not been able to focus properly on this, or for reasons best known to themselves have continued to refuse to see the obvious potential for Uganda. The NRM government is more than willing to put this potential at the disposal of the Eastern and central African region as well as the whole of Africa.

We urge our region, however, and our continent to protect this potential by protecting our environment. Of course, we also aim ourselves to ensure that our environment, on which our great potential depends, is not destroyed. The relevant ministries must work out a comprehensive plan to protect the vegetation cover of our land. It is only then that we shall be able to make a contribution that some of us envisage to the development of our country and our region of East and central Africa, as well as the whole continent.

The slow desertification of Uganda, the fact that Uganda is being slowly turned into a desert, will be a big blow to the struggle for the economic self-sufficiency of not only Uganda but this region and the whole of Africa if it is not stopped. I, therefore, demand that plans must urgently be worked out by the relevant government departments to protect this wonderful heritage of ours, to protect the vegetation cover of our country, which is very crucial. Inspecting soil erosion is very crucial in ensuring that we will continue to have our reliable rainfall. Many people do not know that rain depends on vegetation cover of the land. If you lose the vegetation cover then you are also likely to lose the rain. But I will have occasion to talk about this subject more intensively later on, on another occasion.

Apart from economic cooperation among African countries (?in order to) enhance our continent's self-sufficiency and consequent economic independence and development, we need to cooperate in the political and military fields so as to guard against our continent and our individual countries being used as pawns in other people's games. The NRM government believes that there is such a thing as African interests, as well as Ugandan interests.

We refuse to be viewed merely in terms of East-West confrontation or in terms of confrontation and rivalry between any other groups or individual countries. The NRM government refuses to fight other people's wars and will only engage in matters which are directly beneficial to Uganda and to Africa as a continent and the masses of the people of our country and our continent. We are not going to engage in confrontations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. That is not going to be our preoccupation.

We have also got our own interests, and it is very important that everybody in the world knows that we also have interests and that we shall judge friend and foe according to how they relate to these interests of ours. Consequently, we are ready to develop cooperation and friendship with all countries of the world, irrespective of their social systems — except very few like South Africa, which espouses a system which is abhorrent as far as the rest of the world is concerned.

That is why we treat with contempt the fuss kicked up recently by certain quarters following the visit to Uganda by the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Col al-Qadhdhafi visited Uganda and did not visit the people who were screaming at the tops of their voices about his visit to this country. [laughs] He just visited Uganda. He didn't visit any other country, he just visited Uganda. Who on earth has got the right to determine which leader visits Uganda except those who are in charge of state affairs in Uganda at any one given moment? Suppose we in the NRM were to question the goings-on in other countries. What would be the end result of such a way of conducting international affairs?

Do people think we don't have views about what goes on in many countries? We have views, but we keep them to ourselves. But supposing we were to make it our business to comment on what happens in this country and that country? How could peace be maintained in the world? Anyway, we are a humble group who at the same time are not fools and who are not in the habit of taking orders from any quarters other than the people of Uganda, for whom we fought for so long. All those who are giving us lectures were hobnobbing with the murderers of our people. Those in the habit of giving lectures to the people of Uganda had better look for other students.

We fought a long and bitter war by ourselves and we cherish the right to make independent decisions. Those who want to be friends with us will have to respect this position. Otherwise the principled position of the NRM on interstate matters is to respect one another's sovereignty, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and to deal with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Finally, we should remind ourselves that the independence of Uganda and other colonized peoples was grabbed, not given by the former colonial masters. It was grabbed by the people. This was possible following the weakening of the colonial powers by events beyond their control, like for instance two world wars, and the awakening of the colonized peoples as well as their readiness to engage in wars of national liberation.

The people of Kenya, for example, took up arms against the British colonial authorities. So did the peoples of China, Vietnam, Algeria, and so on. In India there was a mass uprising. Therefore, when the colonial powers gave independence it was under a threat of the use of force by the colonized peoples. We in Uganda did not have to wage an armed struggle, but we benefited from the struggles waged by our brothers in Kenya and in other places. As it is, the fact that we did not wage an armed struggle did not turn out to be an advantage, as subsequent events have proved. Anyway, the point to note here is that the colonial powers which gave independence under duress were not particularly amused by the phenomenon of independence of Africans and other colonized people. That is why one still notices many open and hidden efforts by the former colonial powers to perpetuate the unequal arrangements between our countries and their countries. This has been exacerbated by the weak-kneed and quisling leaderships we have had.

Therefore, as we celebrate our 24 years of independence, let us know that this independence has got to be consolidated, has got to be made meaningful, and has got to be made irreversible. We should not only be independent in full, with flags and black faces in positions formerly occupied by whites, but we should be independent in essence, in actuality. It is only then that we can solve our problems truly and effectively.

A people who are not independent never even address themselves to their problems. They are always talking and worrying about everybody else's problems except their own. This has unfortunately been the case in Uganda for the past 24 years. That is why 800,000 people died at the hands of the neocolonial state machinery that was left behind by the former colonial authorities, i.e. the Army, the police, etc.

The NRM and the NRA are anticolonial forces. If the people of Uganda notice any change in the welfare and security of the people, it is because of this characteristic of the NRM and the NRA.

I wish you all a happy 25th post-independence year. Thank you very much.

Nairobi Paper Reports Search of Government Buildings

EA091310 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
9 Oct 86 p 1

[Henry Gombya report entitled: "Troops Search Office in Kampala"]

[Excerpt] Armed soldiers yesterday mounted stringent security checks in Kampala in which some of them entered and searched government buildings. The soldiers carried out systematic

searches at the Crested Towers building which accommodates a number of government ministries including that of internal affairs.

Immediately after the buildings were cordoned off everybody working there was ordered to leave and go home. It was not clear what the soldiers were looking for, but the internal affairs minister, Dr Paul Ssemogerere, who is also the leader of the Democratic Party, was in his office while the searches were taking place. Telephone calls to his office went unanswered.

Ssemogerere later visited the offices of a Kampala paper, apparently to dispel rumours that he too had been arrested. Eyewitnesses said the soldiers had replaced policemen as guards outside strategic buildings in the capital, including banks, ministries, the radio station and the post office. Similar checks took place at the Uganda House, the headquarters of the Uganda People's Congress and everybody working there was ordered home. [passage omitted]

GHANA

Radio Announces Border With Togo Closed

AB091806 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Ghana's border with Togo has been closed. An official statement issued in Accra this evening said the closure takes effect from 1800 hours today.

TOGO

Lome Residents March in Support of Eyadema

AB091706 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The terrorist attack on our country on the night of 23 September will forever remain in our minds, the minds of the Togolese people, a peaceful people, who merely aspire to live in an atmosphere of calm and security and who are striving to ensure their happiness and well-being. This attack, which was condemned the world over, marks a decisive stage in the Togolese people's struggle for emancipation under the guidance of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the republic, backed by the united and solidaristic sons of the nation, who after leaving behind a turbulent past are determined to take their own destiny into their own hands. This therefore accounts for the strong indignation of the peaceful inhabitants of Lome and its surroundings.

Early this morning they gathered together as one person to condemn this act of destabilization and to congratulate the RPT founding chairman, who personally commanded the operations of the Togolese Armed Forces on the night of 23 September. They reasserted their unflinching support for the head of state and encouraged him to continue his task of nation-building, peace, and progress as head of our country.

This, in short, is the significance of the great solidarity march organized by the militant people of Lome and its surroundings, which began this Thursday morning at 0630 from the lighted fountain to the Presidential Palace. More than 300,000 women, children, adults, elderly, workers, cadres, pupils, and students enthusiastically and rejoicingly marched through the streets of Lome to the sound of castanets and drums and amidst singing and dancing to openly express their determination to ward off any terrorists or persons jealous of the success of the revolution. [passage omitted]

Opposition Says Eyadema 'Faked' Abortive Coup

AB100741 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 9 Oct (AFP) — President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo faked an abortive coup attempt against his regime last month in order to gain extra support from his European backers, an exiled opposition group from the small West African state told journalists in Paris on Thursday.

A spokesman for the People's Movement for Democracy and Development (MPDD), group created in late 1982 and banned in Togo, added that "at least 200 people" — and not 16 as officially reported — had been killed in the fighting which broke out in the capital, Lome, September 23. Quoting travellers recently arrived from Lome, he said that the fighting had been "purely internal," and that contrary to government statements, no insurgents had crossed the nearby border from Ghana.

A diplomat from Burkina Faso, which also borders Togo and which was accused by Gen. Eyadema of harbouring the alleged rebels, attended the press conference.

The MPDD spokesman, Andoch Nutepe Bonin, said that Gen. Eyadema had deliberately "set Army units against one another" to create the appearance of a coup attempt.

The fighting led France, which is linked to Togo by a defence treaty, to send 150 paratroopers and several warplanes to Togo at Gen. Eyadema's request.

Mr. Bonin [word indistinct] said that eight out of 13 people whose bodies were shown in Lome on the day after the coup, and who were officially described as rebels shot by government troops, were in fact prisoners from Togolese jails.

"Six of them had been in prison since July 23 and the two others since September 20," he said.

The spokesman said that most of the dead in the fighting were soldiers who shot each other.

Togo, whose conservative government is closely allied to France, is due to host the annual Franco-African summit next month.

The MPDD spokesman said his group frequently collaborated with the Togolese Movement for Democracy, a longer-established opposition group.

There was no immediate reaction to the accusations from the Togolese authorities. The MPDD report could not be independently confirmed.

ANGOLA

Official Rejects Zairian Media Claims Over Lost Jet

MB091533 Dakar PANA in French 1116 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Luanda, 9 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — Some days ago a fighter plane from the Angolan Air Force, which was flying within the national airspace, was reported missing in Zairian territory.

In a very agitated atmosphere, Mr Paulino Pinto Joao, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and director of the Department of Information and Propaganda [DIP] had [words indistinct] from the Zairian press [words indistinct], last October in the Shaba area southeast of Zaire, and that the pilot had been arrested by the Zairian authorities.

Zairian television used this event to start an overt hostile campaign against Angola, insinuating that the Angolan fighter plane had landed at Dilolo with the premeditated aim of violating Zaire's sovereignty. Despite this campagin, Mr Pinto Joao told national and foreign journalists that we are confident of the established ties between Angola and Zaire, ties which are embodied in the security and good-neighborliness accords signed between the two countries. On this issue he affirmed that he did not believe that Zaire could be used as a springboard to attack the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan official also said that he believes that the attitude of Zairian television is an isolated action that will not undermine the good relations between the two countries. Mr Paulino Joao observed that his country has been engaged for about 10 years in an undeclared war, (?a war waged against its independence and territorial integrity). He repeated that Angola does not pose any military threat [words indistinct].

He said it was unfair that the Zairian press is using this incident, which was caused by bad weather, to launch disparaging statements against Angola. We think, he added, that such attitudes should not hinder the development of a spirit of good-neighborliness [words indistinct], immortal guide of the Angolan president, Agostinho Neto, and the Zairian president, Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga. He added that more recently, talks were held in Luanda between Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and the Angolan president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He underlined that we have faith in the serenity, common sense, and spirit of understanding and good-neighborliness that characterizes our two peoples. We believe that such attitudes will be firmly opposed by the Zairian authorities, with whom our government maintains excellent relations.

He said that it is unbelievable and irresponsible to think that the Angolan state, facing a long, tough, barbaric, destructive, and sinister undeclared war of aggression waged by racist South Africa [words indistinct] in acts of provocation against other countries. He ended by saying that this was and will never be Angola's attitude.

UNITA Communique Claims 7 Soviet Tanks Destroyed

MB100652 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 10 Oct (KUP) — A total of seven Soviet tanks and one BTR PB60 armored car were destroyed the very first time UNITA used one of its anti-tank units. A total of 54 bodies were abandoned on the battlefield and 2 Soviet instructors died between two completely burned T-55 tanks. The forces of the MPLA's 25th Brigade fled in disarray with many wounded including a number of officers. This was revealed in a communique issued by the UNITA chief of general staff yesterday. The ambush occurred on the banks of the Chambinga River, south of Cuito-Cuanavale, in Cuando Cubango Province, from where the MPLA sought to establish a broad front to carry out an offensive on Mavinga from Menongue.

The communique stated that the motorized infantry of the 6th military region's 16th and 25th Brigades was under the command of the FAPLA deputy commander in the 6th military region. According to the communique, UNITA lost 3 soldiers, and 14 other soldiers were wounded. However, the fighting continues on the banks of the small rivers northeast of this region, 5 km from the main Cuito-Cuanavale bridge on Cuito River.

MALAWI

1,500 Mozambican Soldiers, Weapons Returned

MB091929 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The Malawian Government has handed back this month to the Mozambican Government more than 1,500 Mozambican soldiers who fled into Malawi after reported heavy fighting against MNR bandits in Mozambique. According to the *Malawi News Agency*, MANA, the handover exercise took place at the Malawi-Mozambique border of Mwanza-Zobue.

MANA says the first [words indistinct] was held on 1 October when a senior Malawi police officer handed over 400 Mozambican soldiers together with their weapons. The regional Army commander of Zobue, Mr (Amos Sekulay), who was accompanied by an official of the Mozambican Embassy based in Lilongwe, received the soldiers on behalf of the Mozambican Government. Similar ceremonies were held at the same venue on 3 October when 700 soldiers were handed over, and today when another 416 soldiers were taken back to Mozambique.

Meanwhile, MANA reports from Nsanje and Mulange Districts say that a number of soldiers are still trickling into Malawi. The soldiers, once in Malawi, surrender themselves to village headmen, party officials, and the police. The reports add, apart from soldiers, there is an influx into Malawi of civilians. A Malawi Government spokesman was quoted as saying, within the framework of Malawi's policy of good-neighborliness, the Malawi Government is continuing its program of handing over to the Mozambique Government any soldiers who flee into Malawi.

MOZAMBIQUE

Radio Says RSA Ban on Workers Escalates Aggression

MB092047 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Oct 86

[AIM commentary]

[Text] The decision by the South African Government to expel 61,000 Mozambican miners at the end of their present contracts is economiclaly nonsensical for South Africa. The decision must, therefore, be understood in the context of the undeclared war that South Africa has been waging against Mozambique for many years now.

When the Pretoria government began threatening to expel these miners, the mining companies were the first to protest against the government's intentions. Soon after the government's decision was announced, the South African Chamber of Mines reacted against the decision. There are two reasons for this. The Mozambican miners are the best qualified, and thousands of them occupy senior posts, demanding a great deal of experience. Moreover, a mining labor force cannot be trained in a few years. Actually, any error in areas requiring skilled labor in a mine can result in tragic consequences.

Therefore, the Pretoria decision must be seen in the light of the process of destabilization that South Africa has launched against Mozambique. South Africa is not retaliating against Mozambique because of the recent U.S. decision to apply even more severe sanctions against apartheid. Had this been the case, Pretoria would have retaliated by expelling U.S. nationals living in South Africa. South Africa does not retaliate. It escalates aggression.

We are witnessing a substantial increase in the process of sanctions that Pretoria began exerting upon Mozambique many years ago, hand in hand with military and psychological destabilization and direct aggression by its Armed Forces and through the armed bandits. The South African Governemnt not only has failed to apply the Nkomati accord, but has never had the intention of applying it. This was confirmed by the set of documents captured at Casa Banana in Gorongosa last year. Pretoria has been trying by all means to destroy the young Mozambican state and prevent the building of a nation in the territorial area called Mozambique. Pretoria has been trying by all means to destroy the possibility of building a united and antiracist fatherland in Mozambique.

This decision to expel the Mozambican miners is yet another element of this warmongering, expansionist, and tragically irresponsible posture. Why irresponsible? It is irresponsible because, in attacking the region, Pretoria, although not destroying it, is reducing its capacity to become one of the most important poles of development in Africa and the world, from which the future South Africa could greatly benefit.

In destabilizing South Africa itself, the apartheid government is contributing toward the destruction of South Africa through acts of political shortsightedness and idelogical madness, which are pushing South Africa back 5, 10, 20 years from a technological and scientific viewpoint.

In making decisions like the expulsion of miners, acts of war against the countries in the region, or threats of direct military intervention or territorial occupation outside the South African borders, the Pretoria government is evading the issue. South Africa's problems do not originate in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, or any other country. The roots of the problems stem from the apartheid system, which the South African people have demonstrated they do not want to tolerate anymore, regardless of the material costs of its elimination or the number of victims that are necessary for the removal of the spectre and madness of institutionalized racism from the South African nation once and for all.

Commentary Asks for Support Against RSA

MB091909 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Pressure for the eradication of apartheid in South Africa has never been as great as it is today. The pressure is being applied not only by the struggling people of South Africa themselves but also by the international community.

As the pressure grows, the Pretoria regime sees itself increasingly isolated and reacts with increasing savagery against the most convenient and vulnerable targets. These targets are the South African people themselves, who are being subjected to intensified oppression, and the people of the neighboring states who are the victims of escalating military and economic aggression by Pretoria.

Mozambique has been singled out by Pretoria as a target for some of the most vindictive and destructive acts of aggression. These include the recruitment, training, and arming of armed bandits who carry out acts of terror in Mozambique. This military aggression has continued despite the signing of the Nkomati nonaggression accord of 1984.

At the economic level, the authorities in Pretoria have exploited the links of dependence on South Africa which Mozambique inherited from Portuguese colonialism. One aspect of this is migrant labor. In colonial times, the south of Mozambique became a labor reserve for South African gold mines, coal mines, and farms. Through this, and through the original port and railway systems, Mozambique became effectively handcuffed to South Africa. By the time of Mozambique's independence in 1975, there were about 120,000 Mozambican miners in South Africa and their families, who remained behind in Mozambique, were dependent on their earnings.

The Portuguese colonial government had benefitted directly by receiving part of the migrant miners' earnings in gold. This payment was calculated at the low official gold price then sold by Portugual at a much higher free market price. Needless to say, that favor was withdrawn by South Africa when Mozambique became independent. Pretoria also drastically reduced the number of Mozambican migrant workers in South Africa's

mines, and recent estimates put the number at about 55,000. These actions were calculated to damage the Mozambican economy.

The South African Government yesterday announced another move to serve the same purpose. No more Mozambican workers will be employed in South Africa and the contracts of those already in South Africa will not be renewed. This is part of an undeclared war that Pretoria has been waging against Mozambique for many years. It is also an insult to the international community, which has declared the system of government in South Africa a crime against humanity and has condemned Pretoria's aggression against its neighbors.

President Samora Machel, speaking at the Nonaligned Movement's summit last month, referred to the duty of the international community in relation to southern Africa. It was the duty of every country, he said, to initiate practical measures to support the establishment of peace and tranquility and the preservation of the freedom and independence of our nations. This means intensifying the diplomatic struggle for the eradication of apartheid, which is the principal cause of destabilization and war in the region. It also means increased international economic assistance to South Africa's neighbors and concrete material backing for strengthening the defense capacity of these countries. Yesterday's action by Pretoria and the ominous threats against Mozambique by General Magnus Malan serve to emphasize the need for increased international support for South Africa's neighbors and especially for Mozambique.

Border Town Said Overrun by Expelled Renamo Rebels
MB100759 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 10 SAPA — The small Mozambican town of Zumbo, close to the border with Zambia and Zimbabwe, was today reported to be virtually deserted following an onslaught by hundreds of Renamo rebels recently expelled from Malawi.

The Herald, which is usually close to government sources, being controlled by Zimbabwe's para-statal Mass Media Trust, says the fall of the town on Monday follows President Kamuzu Bandas order to the rebels to leave cross-border hide-outs in Malawi.

At a summit in Blantyre last month with the leaders of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, Life President Banda faced demands to curb the use by Renamo of Malawian soil, or face a possible blockade by his black neighbours.

Situated near the waters of Lake Cabora Bassa, Zumbo, with a population of about 3000, had a garrison of just 38 troops when several hundred well-armed rebels attacked at 5am on Monday, says *The Herald*.

About 15 of the defenders reached another border village along with fleeing civilians.

The Herald reported that sporadic gunfire was heard throughout yesterday.

More than 500 civilians from the area are reported to have fled into the Zambian border District of Luangwa, but only seven families had crossed the Zambezi to make their way to Zimbabwe. All had relatives by marriage in this country.

The Herald again questions the extent of President Banda's compliance with the demands of the front line leaders. The explusion of the rebels, who left with their weapons, took place despite the establishment of a Mozambique-Malawi joint security commission, says today's report.

SOUTH AFRICA

African National Congress Says No Bases in Mozambique
NC092100 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 9Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, Oct 9 (AFP) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has no bases in Mozambique, the anti-apartheid organization said in a strongly-worded statement issued on Thursday at its exile headquarters here.

The communique followed South Africa's decision on Wednesday to stop admitting Mozambican migrant workers because of an incident in which six of its soldiers were injured in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border.

The Pretoria government said the blast showed that Mozambique was allowing ANC units to operate from its territory, in defiance of a 1984 accord between the two states.

"The fabrications of the Pretoria regime about units of Umkhonto We Sizwe operating from Mozambique is only a thinly-disguised excuse by a regime which has itself never ceased its support for the MNR rebels", the statement said.

Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) is the ANC's armed wing. The MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) is a rebel group which has been widely reported to be supported by South Africa.

Under the terms of the 1984 Nkomati accord, South Africa and Mozambique pledged to stop rebel activity in each other's territories.

"It is clear that through these new measures of aggression and destabilisation, the Pretoria regime hopes to overthrow the Government of Mozambique and install its own puppets in power," Thursday's statement, signed by ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo, said.

ANC on RSA Reprisal Threats Against Mozambique
EA082337 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Station commentary entitled: "Hands Off the People's Republic of Mozambique"]

[Text] Compatriots, as expected, the apartheid regime has once again issued deadly threats of reprisal against one of the Front-

line States. This time the victim is the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM]. Racist defense minister, Magnus Malan, yesterday accused Mozambique of what he termed harboring ANC [words indistinct] the landmine incident on the [words indistinct]. Six fascist troops were seriously injured when their military vehicle detonated a landmine. The seriousness of the injuries were [as heard] not immediately known ironically even by the regime's Bureau of Information, which is supposed to be the first source of news under Botha's state of emergency. Needless to say that the severity of their injuries was so serious that the enemy felt it was better not to announce it as part of its futile attempt to suppress information about the liberation struggle.

Malan said his regime was certain that ANC freedom fighters had planted the mine and added this worn-out lie that their fighters had entered the country from Mozambique. We know that this is a lie. Even Malan and his seniors know that it is a blatant lie. They insist on it, because, having portrayed themselves to their supporters as invincible and [words indistinct], they have no other [words indistinct].

However, the fact of the matter is that our country is at war. There is nothing unusual when the very same (?troops) who are killing our people in the townships are being made to taste their own medicine.

The ANC declared long ago that since the areas along the country's northern borders are used for military purposes, the movement has no choice but to treat them as such. Our president, Comrade Oliver Tambo, explained last January in a press conference that was attended among others by journalists from South Africa that even some [words indistinct] in these border areas are being mobilized into military units and many of them are regularly given refresher training and what is known as [word indistinct]. In fact, even women, who are supposed to be civilians, are also trained and armed. The whole area is a military zone and last Monday's [6 Oct] case [passage indistinct]. But even they know that the operations of the ANC are being carried out by combatants based inside our country. The enemy is [words indistinct] that we have no bases in the neighboring states and that all our operations without any exceptions are carried out by combatants based inside the country. Even those that the enemy has captured and paraded in its racist courts were all captured deep inside the country.

The fact that the incident took place not far away from our northern borders does not change anything. In fact the Botha -Malan regime has in the past blamed neighboring states for incidents which took place deep inside our country and [words indistinct]. But [words indistinct] in a war situation, no one has the right to dictate to us what [words indistinct]. There are (MK) combatants all over the country. [words indistinct] cadres based in border areas carry out their operations like the others who are based in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban [words indistinct] and other areas. There is nothing unusual when combatants carry out operations not far away from our country's borders.

What else does Malan expect those combatants to do if they don't attack the enemy? In issuing his deadly threats, Malan also reminded the Maputo government about the Nkomati accord. He said this was a violation of the accord, but the fact of the matter is that it is his regime that daily violates the accord. Mozambique even has documentary evidence to that effect.

Even Roelof Botha who was at one stage forced to admit that there were what he called technical violations of the Nkomati accord [sentence as heard]. It is therefore clear that the enemy is already preparing ground for aggression against Mozambique.

The enemy [words indistinct] attacks, despite the accord it signed because what it hoped to gain from the accord is not forthcoming. The enemy hoped that the Nkomati accord was going to cripple the ANC, but the ANC has become stronger. Now that what the regime hoped to gain has failed, it has resorted back to its old tactics of attacking its neighbors.

This also reaffirms the words of the ANC when we declared: We are convinced that this regime, which is dripping from head to foot with the blood of thousands of people it has murdered throughout southern Africa, cannot be an architect of justice and peace in our region.

The ANC further declared such accords, concluded as they are with a regime that has no moral or legal right to govern our country, cannot but help to perpetuate the illegitimate rule of the South African white settler minority. The liberation movements stress that a just and lasting peace in our region is not possible while the fountainhead of war and instability in this area — the apartheid regime and the oppressive system it maintains — continues to exist.

Therefore, we the struggling people of South Africa have to intensify our struggle right inside the country and to continue eliminating more and more armed personnel of the enemy. Let more landmines hit apartheid troops. Let our gunfire continue eliminating terrorist (?policemen). If we intensify the war here inside our country, the enemy will not have enough time to be planning aggressive acts against our neighbors.

Let us cripple this economy which emboldens the enemy to carry out such acts. Our central task, therefore, is the overthrow of this white minority aggressive regime, the seizure of power by the people and the uprooting by these victorious masses of the entire apartheid system.

We are still convinced that this question will be and is being settled in struggle within the borders of our country and nowhere else. Hands off the PRM. Hands off the Frontline States.

COSATU Says Mozambican Repatriation 'Callous'

MB091124 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 9 SAPA — The decision to repatriate Mozambican mine workers was callous and demonstrated the government's incompetence, the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] said today.

"COSATU has in the past warned that it took very seriously any attempt to expel migrant labour. In our view, migrant labour has

been integral to producing the wealth of this country and in particular the development of the gold-mining industry," the union grouping said in a statement to SAPA. "We reject outright the notion that workers are merely expendable units of labour ...that the government has power to unilaterally and undemocratically rob tens of thousands of people of their jobs. This view lies at the heart of our critique of the present social and economic system. COSATU views the Mozambican workers as comrades, part of South Africa's labour power, and an integral part of the working class." Workers from neighbouring countries depended "desperately" on jobs in South Africa because the economies of their countries were "the victims of SA aggression." "Apartheid ... seems hellbent on making sure these economies never stand on their feet," the statement said.

Farm Laborers Included in Ban on Mozambicans

MB091455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 9 SAPA — Mozambican farm labourers will, like the miners, have to return home once their contracts and work permits expire, the director-general of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, confirmed in Pretoria today.

He said officials were briefing lowveld farmers on the ban on employing Mozambican nationals.

Dr van der Merwe said the ban had been implemented because South Africa was faced with unemployment and security problems.

The SA Agricultureal Union president, Mr Kobus Jooste, said in a statement in Pretoria today that farmers had to register their Mozambican workers by November 30 or face prosecution.

Radio Notes Consequences of Mozambican Repatriation

MB091151 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Our political news staff reports that Mozambican workers in the South African mining and agricultural industries who have to leave the country in terms of the restrictions announced yesterday will be replaced by South African workers. The minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said in Pretoria that South Africa could do without any foreign workers. [passage omitted]

The president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Kobus Jooste, says the organization has noted with concern the deteriorating security situation on the Mozambican border which has forced the government to cease recruitment of workers from this country. Mr Jooste said in a statement in Pretoria that the agricultural union realized that good understanding and cooperation on security matters between the two governments was a prerequisite for normal relations and that this had become a matter of the utmost urgency. Mr Jooste said that his organization was studying the consequences of the government ban in consultation with farming communities which employed Mozambican citizens. Discussions between the farmers involved and Mr Pietie du Plessis were held in Pretoria this morning.

Our economics staff reports that Mozambican nationals working on South African mines will at the end of their contract periods this year remit about 100 million rand to their country in the form of deferred remuneration and other savings deducted from pay packages by the mines every month. This source of foreign exchange earning will be denied to Mozambique once the South African Government's ban on the employment of Mozambican workers comes into effect.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines says more than 60,000 Mozambicans are employed in the South African mining industry earning an average cash wage of 440 rand a month. Except for deferred wages paid out to workers at the end of their contract period and money remitted by the chamber voluntarily on their behalf, it is not possible to determine how much more money is sent home by workers.

On the question of illegal immigrants from Mozambique, the chairman of the ministerial committee on the Nkomati accord, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards, told our Pretoria news staff that about 1,600 Mozambicans were being sent back to their country every month. This repatriation began 3 years ago, and since then about 54,000 people have been repatriated. Admiral Edwards pointed out, however, that estimates indicated that there were still about 230,000 illegal Mozambican immigrants in South Africa. Infiltration over the border was still a daily occurrence owing to famine and unemployment in Mozambique, but according to Admiral Edwards the repatriation figure was higher than the number of infiltrators.

SABC Commentary on Relations With Mozambique

MB100543 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The decision by the South African Government that work contracts of expatriate Mozambicans should not be renewed after expiry signals a deep-rooted crisis in the two-and-a-half-year-old Nkomati accord. Mozambicans legally working in South Africa represent a major source of income for their poverty-stricken country. Pretoria's action would seem to be a means of putting pressure on President Samora Machel's government to reconsider its stand on permitting ANC terrorism against South Africa from its territory.

According to a ministerial note, there is evidence of active collaboration with the ANC in Mozambique. That this violation of the Nkomati accord has elicited a dramatic response is not surprising. For South Africa it was made clear from the start that an improvement in relations with Mozambique was dependent above all on an explicit acknowledgement that national security was non-negotiable. Foreign Minister Pik Botha warned at the outset of the initiative that finally led to the signing of the accord, that its success would be determined by the security issue.

The Nkomati accord marked a potential turning point not only in relations between South Africa and Mozambique but for southern Africa as a whole. It provided a framework for a regional dispensation based on recognition of the sovereignty of member-states and a desire to co-exist peacefully and to cooperate in economic development. It also made a not insignificant contribution towards removing the superpower conflict as an element in the affairs of the subcontinent, by averting the prospect of Soviet militarism in Mozambique itself as well as through the ANC. It was on those grounds that Western governments welcomed the agreement and expressed renewed interest in investment aid to the region.

But the essential foundation for the Nkomati accord was the acceptance by each party of the legitimate security demands of the other. With that went a commitment not to permit any form of aggressive action against one another. Initially this agreement was satisfactorily upheld. Within months ANC terrorist incidents in South Africa, of which 60 per cent had previously been planned and launched in Mozambique, had declined sharply.

What pressures caused the Mozambique Government to change its stance are a matter for debate. Whatever they were, they have evidently led to a degree of cooperation with the ANC that has made a mockery of the Nkomati commitment. The future of the accord itself, and its present and potential benefits for Mozambique, now depend on President Machel.

UDF Restriction Seen as Not Affecting Affiliates

MB091221 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1219 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 7, SAPA — The declaration of the UDF [United Democratic Front] as an affected organisation by the government today would "still give the movement room to move as it depends on popular support within South Africa," according to Dr Tom Lodge, of the Political Studies Department at the University of the Witwatersrand. Dr Lodge, an expert on African politics, said he was not sure to what extent the UDF relied on overseas financial support, but added: "I'm sure it will be able to cope with the restrictions."

Legal opinion today was divided as to what effect the restrictions would have on UDF affiliates. One of the legal chief advisors to the UDF said it had "at a conservative estimate, at least 600 affiliates throughout the country," adding this was an estimate taken at least a year ago. "Many more organisations have joined since then," she said. She was unsure "at this stage" how the restrictions would affect the affiliates, "but we are studying the proclamation and should be able to form an opinion later today."

Most legal opinion was that it was doubtful the affiliates would be affected, saying there was a distinct difference between membership of an affiliation to a national organisation. Mr Nicholas Haysom, a research officer at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits, said he doubted whether the restrictions would have any effect on the organisations affiliated to the UDF. Mr Haysom, former president of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), said the student organisation had been declared an affected organization several years ago. "This affected our welfare projects, most of which were funded from overseas, but it did not prevent us from taking part in the political process in South Africa. This move by the government is an attempt to trim the wings of the UDF, but I don't think it will curtail their strong influence in South African politics," he said. One senior advocate said he believed the UDF obtained "substantial" support from overseas organisations.

UDF Official Claims Affiliates Can Raise Funds

MB091818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1754 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 9 SAPA — Seven hundred affiliates of the United Democratic Front [UDF] can obtain funds from abroad, though the UDF itself was today declared an affected organisation, preventing its receiving money from overseas.

This opinion was expressed today by the UDF national treasurer, Mr Azhar Cachalia, who said "certainly over 50 per cent" of the umbrella body's funds had been received from overseas.

"This morning's proclamation will certainly hurt the UDF but not to such an extent that it will be crippled," he told a press conference in Johannesburg.

The affiliates of the front could continue to raise funds, he explained.

The UDF would not be able to receive funds from abroad and monies it held now from overseas could not be used, he said. He estimated R100,000 currently in the front's accounts would now be effectively "frozen."

The organization would, within a week, go to court to challenge the validity of the declaration by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, declaring it "affected."

"... We do not concede that this notice issued by the state president is valid," Mr Cachalia said. "We consider it not only unjust, but it is unlawful," he added.

Two million members of UDF affiliates, who would be cut off from overseas funding, would be consulted soon on appropriate action, he stated. Mr Cachalia said the body channelled an annual budget of millions of rands, received mostly from the Nordic countries, to affiliates.

Mr Cachalia, one of two of the 15-member UDF executive not operating "underground," said the clamp would not halt the tide of resistance in the country. "We know that this time there is no stopping us." The UDF would not be crippled, Mr Cachalia believed. "The South African Government will discover this soon, and we do have grave fears that the next step (is) to ban the UDF, thus silencing a major force which has, in its short life pleaded for no more than what the world enjoys as fundamental rights," he said, reading a UDF statement.

The UDF is the thrid organisation to be declared affected. The first — the Christian Institute — was outlawed two years after it was declared an affected organisation. The second, the

National Union of South African Students, has been an affected organisation for over a decade.

UDF president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, the other UDF leader in the open, said the action by the government was no surprise. She said the ban was perhaps partly a reaction to sanctions and to pressure against the South African Government from all quarters. The veteran civil rights campaigner said the UDF was prepared for "anything."

"This action also confirms that the South African Government (does) not hesitate to use draconian sanctions to attempt to destroy any effective opposition to its policies," the UDF statement said.

"Notwithstanding this blow, we remain steadfast in our beliefs.

"We will not despair."

The UDF was determined to press ahead relentlessly "for a government which will truly represent the aspirations of the majority of the people of South Africa," the UDF statement said.

UDF To Challenge Restriction Order in Court

MB091550 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] The UDF [United Democratic Front] says it is going to challenge the new restriction order placed upon it. The state president has declared it an affected organization. UDF treasurer Ashar Cachalia says it will take the case to court.

[Begin Cachalia recording] We do not concede that this notice issued by the state president is valid. We consider it not only unjust but, in our view, unlawful. Where the government has failed to destroy the UDF through the courts — for example, during the Maritzburg treason trial — they have increasingly resorted to administrative action to achieve this purpose. The UDF has not been given an opportunity to state its case prior to such drastic action being taken. What we want to say, therefore, is that we are definitely proceeding with a legal application to have this decision set aside. [end recording]

UK Liberal Leader Visits Khayelitsha, Crossroads

MB091632 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1555 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town Oct 9 SAPA — Britain's Liberal Party leader, Mr David Steel, today challenged South Africa's ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall, to visit Khayelitsha after he had toured the area.

Dr Worrall became embroiled in a controversy in Britain last month when he divulged details of Mr Steel's South African trip and called on him to visit Khayelitsha.

Mr Steel, accompanied by Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Johannesburg North, members of the Black Sash and a retinue of foreign and local newsmen, visited Crossroads squatter camp and Khayelitsha.

After the visit, during which he talked to residents and inspected homes and facilities, he said Khayelitsha had good schools and clinics, but the government could not understand that forcing people to live where they did not want to was politically unacceptable. He had been told that only five per cent of white South Africans visited such places to see how others lived, but "I cannot say I'm terribly impressed by what I've seen."

Stopping to visit the Oscar Mpetha squatters near Crossroads, who have named themselves after the veteran Cape trade unionist, he was shown round by community leader Mr David Mkize.

"It is tremendous for the international community to witness what is happening inside South Africa, because the government claims it is doing well for people, but it is not," said Mr Mkhize.

At Khayelitsha he said the site-and-service scheme was probably the best solution to housing people provided they had the materials to build and that they were consulted about where they wanted to live. "You cannot just herd people around," he said. "There are no solutions until they consult people about what type of housing and other facilities they want."

Mr Steel also had talks with former PFP leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and later met the archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu.

Compares RSA to USSR

MB091918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1911 GMT
9 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 9, SAPA — The leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr David Steel, said today he had found no evidence so far on his visit to South Africa that the government had any intention of accepting universal franchise. In a speech prepared for delivery at the University of Cape Town, he said he did not believe there was any future for what used to be called the "fancy franchise" aimed at protecting the privileged minority from the effects of change. "They are bound to be resented and therefore to increase the hostility to the minorities. What I do believe is that there is a great hunger for the protection of individual rights among many South Africans of all races.

"The concept of a bill of rights to which the power of the state must conform may well have found new adherents as a result of the imposition of the state of emergency." He said the struggle against apartheid would have failed if, after the fall of the system, individual rights were not respected.

"I found it almost unbelievable that in my meeting with your foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, he expected commendation for the partial restoration of human rights. He appeared to be surprised that the black population had not reacted with joy to recent changes in the law. The truth is, the rights which have been restored should never have been taken away in the first

place. They are inalienable rights, not at the disposal of Mr Botha, nor of this morally bankrupt regime, nor indeed of any government, in any country, at any time." He said that only when those rights had been fully restored would the international community give Mr Botha the approbation he craved.

"It has been brought home to me in my many meetings that the dangers of dissent have not lessened. One of the UDF people invited to meet me had not been seen for three months, not even by his wife." It was one of the bitterest ironies that a system which protected itself by the Suppression of Communism Act, in fact, bore so much resemblance to the practice of communism. Although there were differences between the two systems, the similarities were striking. "Both President Botha and Mr Gorbachev seem genuinely to want change, but both want to limit those changes so that the essentials of political power remain the same. And political power in such states means police power."

He said there were some in South Africa who accepted the need for change but who believed they were being unduly pressed by Western governments. "I have to point out that the Nationalists have been in power for 38 years..In that time not one black person has been given the fundamental right of voting to determine his destiny. So how much more time is required to move forward? There is now a whole generation of South Africans who have known nothing but a state of violence. No one under the age of 30 here has lived under the protection of the rule of law."

The country faced either a speedy negotiated transition to full participation by all in the governing of the state, or the alternative of bitter strife and civil war for 20 or 30 years with no guarantee that democratic leadership would emerge at the end of it. He said the present repression in South Africa increased the risks to the white minority in the future. When repression broke, as in the end it would, there would be panic among those who had supported it or had not opposed it...

"When liberation is achieved it will turn to ashes in the mouths of the victorious if the structures of economic development and public utilities collapse. Anarchy is not liberty and anarchy would follow the breakdown of industry, the abandonment of farms and the disruption of transport.

Mr Steel said it would be a great pity if apartheid with its policy of separate homelands lead blacks to associate local autonomy with injustice, corruption and poverty. "There is a qualitative difference between a fraudulent system imposed in the interests of maintaining an unjust one and a system reconciling the sense of national unity with that of regional identity. The two can go hand in hand as not only Federal Germany but the United States so clearly show."

He said he had no doubt that in post apartheid South Africa, a heavily decentralised constitution would be in the interests of all its citizens.

Information Bureau Unrest Report for 10 Oct

MB100836 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0827 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 10 SAPA — The following is the unrest report from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, for the period 0600 yesterday to 0600 today.

"Fewer than 15 incidents were reported during the above period.

"In Sebokeng, (near Vereeniging), some 30 unknown black people set fire to the Fadinekea school.

"Damage was minimal and no injuries were reported.

"No arrests were made.

"Also in Sebokeng, approximately 40 persons stoned a security force vehicle.

"The group was dispersed with tear smoke.

"No arrests were made and no injuries were reported.

"In two separate incidents in Soweto and Sebokeng, a petrol bomb was thrown at a private home.

"Damage was minimal and no injuries were reported.

"No arrests were made.

"In Katlehong (near Germiston) a 20-year-old black man succeeded in escaping from a group of around ten persons who were trying to set him alight, and reported the incident to the security forces.

"The young man sustained serious burn wounds and investigations into this incident are continuing."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB090715 [Editorial Report]

STAR on Trade Unions

"To most employers the rhetoric currently being espoused by emergent trade unions is perceived not only as a threat to the fundamentals of capitalism but a threat to their very survival," says Professor Blackie Swart of Stellenbosch University on page 16 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 8 October. Swart believes that despite a broad commitment to socialism there are "deep ideological dilemmas" within the emergent trade union movements. He says the Congress of South African Trade Unions "constitutes an attempted synthesis and reconciliation of two long-standing and hitherto relatively incompatible forms of trade unionism" namely, "populism and workerism." " 'The workerists regard themselves as representing the primary stakeholder in the organisation,' " and " 'argue that trade unions should maintain an independent political stance as this affords them maximum strategic flexibility. The workerists are fiercely jealous of their trade union autonomy and independence, which

provides them with the maximum leverage in the collective bargaining and negotiation process.' " Swart points out that the workerists believe in a " 'continuation and acceleration in the exchange of wealth and privilege over the negotiation table via collective bargaining,' " while the populists believe the South African economy " 'must be destroyed before a post-apartheid economy can be born, in the context of an anticipated cultural revolution.' "

SOWETAN: Insufficient Police Training

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 October comments on municipal policemen shooting at a crowd of mourners at a funeral at Naledi township sayding: "The municipal policemen in Soweto and other townships are getting a reputation for being trigger-happy. The Soweto policemen get only three and a half months training," and "it is time the Government started an inquiry into the training of the policemen, and of their conduct in general."

THE CITIZEN on 'Propaganda War'

"One of the saddest aspects of our situation is that we have lost the propaganda war," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 October. The editorial says that people overseas have been "fed so many distorted, biased stories about South Africa" that they can never be persuaded that: "things are not as bad as they are painted; that meaningful reform has been and will continue to be the policy of the Government; that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, is not a new Hitler but a devout Christian who, whatever the faults of his government, is sincerely bringing about fundamental change in the most difficult circumstances." *The Citizen* believes that South Africa needs a "massive information drive" in order to "win friends and influence legislators."

BUSINESS DAY on Black Education

"The pitiful fruits of last year's radical chic are now becoming evident. The shallow slogan — 'Liberation before education' — has inevitably spawned an anti-intellectualism among young black people which masquerades as opposition to apartheid bu. which is in fact a compound of envy and malice," says Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 October in a page 6 editorial. Pupils who did pass examinations became the "victims of those who did not; a new slogan — 'Pass one, pass all' — gave the idea of equality a perverted twist." "Apartheid may well be the original cause of most of this country's ills, but that does not exonerate adults who relinquish the duty of leadership, who encourage children to destruction, and then think they can use the violence of those children as a means to frighten the government," says the editorial.

VADERLAND on Black Education

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 1 October says: "Radical black pupils have discovered the ambiguity of some of their adult leaders. The Tutu's and Motlana's send their own children to safe schools to continue their education undisturbed." The editorial says that these leaders "prescribe political and economic medicine which they themselves are not prepared to drink." However, the paper says that acting violently against these leaders is not the solution. Instead, the pupils should see to their own future and make use of educational opportunities available, and not destroy them.

BEELD on Government, ANC Talks

On page 18 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 October Piet Muller writes in the "Political Image" column on the possibility of discussions between the government and the ANC. Muller says the problems experienced while controlling unrest, the Western countries' criticism, and their imposition of sanctions have caused the black people to think that the white authority is on the verge of a collapse. He says that their emotions are running so high that it is impossible for them to realize that white and black will have to negotiate for a united future. However, he believes that because "compromise and negotiation are not too popular, sanctions will not cause the government to fall like a ripe fruit into their lap," says Muller. "The perception of blacks in the country will have to change before there can be thoughts of talks with the government."

TRANSVALER: Resentment of Leaders

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 7 October says that "more and more black voices, even those under the influence of the United Democratic Front" are "resentful" of influential black leaders who advocate spontaneous boycotting and intimidation, but then remove their own children from dangerous areas and place them in schools in white areas and abroad. The editorial warns that these people who are being "misused" may in their "emotional and unsophisticated drive" turn their frustration on black leaders. "The signs are already there," says the paper.

Botha, AWB Talks

A second editorial on the same page says that talks between State President P.W. Botha and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) leader Eugene TerreBlanche is not "such a farfetched idea." Although such a discussion will not remove all differences between the two schools of thought it will help to clear some misconceptions. *Die Transvaler* believes Botha is the person to "inform TerreBlanche, in an open hearted discussion of Afrikaner to Afrikaner, about the factual situation in the country."

NAMIBIAN: Objection to 'Kruger Day'

A page 12 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 3 October objects to Namibians having to commemorate the South African public holiday known as Kruger Day since it is a day which "means little or nothing" to the people of Namibia. "It is the lack of decisiveness on issues such as these which indicates the lack of unity in the ranks of the interim government — for they are unable to break away from the traditional South African mould into which Namibia has been forced for the past decades, and establish an own identity for the country," says the editorial. The commemoration of Kruger Day in a country which "ostensibly" is under the control of an " 'own government' " is "another indication of the scant amount of change which has taken place since the interim government took over from the South African-appointed Administrator General."

'Permanence' of Interim Government

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 that the government which is supposedly only an " 'interim' " or " 'transitional' " measure is "increasingly given an air of permanence." Lister says that if the interim government is meant to be " 'interim' " then "the huge amounts of money presently spent on enhancing the image of this government, both here and

abroad, are hardly warranted." Even though "gullible persons, both here and abroad," are "taken in" by the propaganda, Lister believes that "generally people are cynical of the public relations exercises." She also points out that the cost of such exercises "comes from the pocket of the Namibian taxpayer."

CITIZEN: Mozambican Recruitment Halted

"South Africa has stopped the recruitment of Mozambicans as a reprisal for the landmine blast in KaNgwane, near the Mozambican border, that injured six South African soldiers," says the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 9 October in a page 6 editorial. The paper says that military action against Mozambique is not excluded since "South Africa does not make threats idly, as the countries that have harboured ANC terrorists well know." The paper also hopes that the South African reprisal raids will be avoided because "halting the recruitment of Mozambican workers is a tough enough reprisal in itself."

THE STAR on 'New South Africa'

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 9 October comments on Transvaal leader of the National Party, F.W. de Klerk's, "vision of the future" for South Africa saying it is a vision of "wheels within wheels, with logical progressions and planned clockwork-like efficiency. It is also a vision of a cloud-cuckoo-land." The paper says that it is not possible for De Klerk to plan for a post-apartheid era by including apartheid in it. It also says that this is no time for "drawing up new ethnic structures for the New South Africa." *The Star* says that either force has to be used, "as our rulers and their extremist opponents have," or South Africans have to work together for the new South Africa. "Agression, or government by crisis, are as productive as moving against the UDF and attacking our neighbours. Coercion, whether it be by the State or its military opponents, can lead only to years of bloodshed and destruction."

Power Issue, Not Apartheid

Mudini Maivha writes on the same page: "Mr Buchanan, a Reagan assistant and White House director of communications, laments the 'economic war that Congress had declared on South Africa.' " Maivha says that "the belief that the fight is against apartheid when it should in fact be to ensure that blacks gain political power," is what is at the heart of South Africa's problems. He therefore views the problem with the sanctions debate being that it centers on an anti-apartheid statement. On the question of who suffers the consequences of sanctions Maivha says, "Mr Buchanan feels we — the ordinary black South Africans — will suffer. But that does not permit him to deny us that choice." He says that suffering is "part of the history" of the South African black and "it will continue to be until power is in our hands. Getting rid of apartheid won't per se achieve that goal," says Maivha.

SOWETAN Rejects Fourth Chamber

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 9 October comments on leader of the Transvaal National Party, F.W. de Klerk's, talks at the Swiss-South African Association in Zurich and says his statements suggest that South Africa is "headed for a four-chamber Parliament." However, the "vast majority of blacks have rejected the tricameral Parliament, so there is no hope that they will now accept a fourth chamber." The blacks "abhor apartheid, separateness, whatever new name the Government might decide to give it."

'Focus' on Labor Unions

In the "Focus" column on the same page Sam Mabe writes on the birth of the new labor federation: Council of Unions of SA, and Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (CUSA-AZACTU) this week. He says that there are now two federations, the other being the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU), as a "result of last year's collapse of talks to bring the entire labour movement in South Africa under one umbrella." Mabe points out that even though both have much in common they cannot agree to one federation because they disagree on three issues: CUSA-AZACTU does not believe in union affiliation to political organizations, while COSATU is an affiliate of the UDF; CUSA-AZACTU believes that the entire country " 'belongs to the indigenous people of our country,' " while COSATU supports the Freedom Charter's preamble which states that " 'South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white' "; and CUSA-AZACTU believes in "black working-class leadership" whereas COSATU believes that "everybody who earns his living by selling his labour is a worker — irrespective of the colour of their skin" and therefore is eligible for leadership positions within COSATU.

CITY PRESS on Black U.S. Ambassador

The page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 12 October comments on the appointment of black career diplomat Edward Perkins as the next ambassador to South Africa saying: "As a black man having to operate in an extremely racial environment, he can be expected to find demands on him very trying. But what is going to be even more trying for him, is that he takes up his position when relations between the two countries are at an unprecedented low. The wave of anti-SA feelings sweeping across the U.S. are matched only by the anti-American sentiments growing in SA."

CAPE TIMES on Emergency

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 8 October says: "If the unrest statistics are indeed better than they have been since the beginning of last year, there is no justification for continuing to run the entire country under emergency edict." If the "revolutionary climate" is still intense in some areas, then "regionalize the emergency, if the government must maintain it at all. But don't burden the whole of South Africa under the restrictive measures."

VADERLAND Proposes 'Mobilization' of Blacks

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 9 October says the Christian Conciliation Party appears to "want to offer a home to those moderates inclined towards reform, and in particular to blacks." Referring to State President P.W. Botha's suggestion that blacks may be able to vote for their own representatives on the National Statutory Council, the paper says that for such an election to occur moderate black voters first have to be "mobilized by representative political organizations." *Die Vaderland* believes that there are enough moderate and responsible black people in the country to warrant such a mobilization. "Undoubtedly their participation [in an election] is necessary, regardless of whether they are in the minority or the majority," says the paper.

BEELD on ANC Investigation

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 9 October says in a page 8 editorial that the American Congress' provision that the ANC has to be investigated and a report delivered before the end of the year can "cause great discomfort." *Beeld* says that for a long time "there has been simplistic romanticizing about these freedom fighters' noble struggle against a hateful apartheid regime which has been preserved by a white minority." The paper points out that the "searchlight must fall onto the dark corners of necklace murders and cowardly attacks on defenceless and innocent people." *Beeld* hopes that perhaps this will "tug at the consciences" of the Americans.

Sanctions Create Business Opportunities

A second editorial on the same page says that even though sanctions "place a damper on the expected economic revival, the future does not look so bleak." It points out that as a result of sanctions, South Africa will depend less on foreign investors and new opportunities will be created for the establishment of new businesses. It also says that in such a climate many entrepreneurs will grab the chance to get a firm hold in business. However, the editorial says that many times the businessman, and especially the Afrikaner, "stampede with their idealism" with the unavoidable result that their businesses take "a nosedive." The paper advises thorough planning and hard work as the roads to success.

REPUBLIKEIN : 'Sanctions Hysteria' New Game

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 8 October says in a page 8 editorial that the "international community has, with the sanctions hysteria against South Africa, discovered a game with which it will not be bored so soon." The paper says that the "antipathy to apartheid has become of such a nature that it begins to obscure reason. Other regions where there is injustice are completely forgotten. All attention and bloodthirstiness is focused on only one place" says the editorial. It further warns that if SWA/Namibians believe that something can be done about their case by doing away with discrimination "by half measures" then they are "living in a fool's paradise."

ZIMBABWE

Government Bans RSA Corporate Sports Sponsorships

MB091206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0928 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, October 9 SAPA — The Zimbabwean minister of youth, sport and recreation, Mr David Karimanzira, says the government will not allow South African firms to sponsor sports events in Zimbabwe. He told the state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation he had ordered the National Sports and Recreation Council to investigate sponsorship by South African Airways [SAA] of a Bulawayo country club golf and tennis tournament as a potential breach of the Commonwealth Gleneagles agreement banning all sporting contact with South Africa.

The club chairman, Mr Samuel Jackson, meanwhile announced that the sponsorship agreement was cancelled yesterday. Other sponsors were being sought for the event, to be held from October 17-19, previously billed as the "flying springbox" tourney. SAA was to provide two return tickets to London as prizes, although in compliance with the government's strict ban, no South Africans would be allowed to compete.

The latest government intervention is known to have upset Zimbabwe's still largely white-dominated recreational clubs, who are already hard put to find sponsors for fund-raising events. The Tennis Association of Zimbabwe has not commented on the Bulawayo incident, but has written to its Matebeleland board, to which the country club is affiliated, advising it of government policy forbidding all contact with South Africans. It is seeking further clarification from the government, said a spokesman. Had the country club defied the government over the SAA sponsorship, it could have found its licence revoked and its members barred from playing on any state or municipally owned facilities.

An editorial in today's *Herald* says the Bulawayo tournament, sponsored by SAA for the past eight years, was calculated to paint a picture of Zimbabwe applying double standards in its relations with Pretoria, and thus deliberately cause confusion among those opposed to apartheid.

Police Release Officials Detained by Minister

MB091107 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0909 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Bulawayo, Oct 9 SAPA — Police have freed three senior officials of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) Party who were arrested at the weekend on the orders of a cabinet minister during an internal "tribalism" row.

The minister of industry and technology, Dr Callitus Ndlovu, who is one of the few Ndebeles in the ZANU (PF) Central Committee, and the party's Matabeleland provincial chairman, ordered the detention of the officials for organising a boycott of a meeting he planned to address in Bulawayo at the weekend. They petitioned members of Mr Mugabe's elite Politburo, claiming Dr Ndlovu favoured Ndebeles in the Matabeleland party hierarchy. He was accused of disrupting its organisation in a province where it is heavily outnumbered by supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, from which Dr Ndlovu defected three years ago.

The crisis in ZANU (PF)'s Matabeleland ranks could complicate Mr Mugabe's plans to integrate ZAPU into the ruling party under a unity accord, for which negotiations are at an advanced stage. Mr Mugabe is anxious to ensure the dominance of ZANU (PF) aims and ideology while offering concessions to former ZAPU members who accept his leadership.

The three Bulawayo officials were released without charge.

Dr Ndlovu said those who petitioned the Politburo were "renegades, sell outs and tribalists." He had ordered the arrests after hearing that threats of violence were made against those wishing to attend his meeting.

Meanwhile, it has been confirmed in Harare that the former deputy minister of labour, manpower planning and social welfare, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, agreed to resign as Mashonaland West ZANU (PF) provincial chairman after a "heated" provincial executive meeting on Saturday. Mr Mudzingwa was sacked by Mr Mugabe last month for alleged drunkenness and failure to attend to his duties at the Nonaligned Movement summit. He apologised to Mr Mugabe but strenuously denied the allegation. The former deputy minister pledged his continued loyalty to the party and said he would continue to work from within his "cell," the grass-roots units in which Mr Mugabe's Marxist-orientated party is organised.

Trade Talks Begin With USSR, Yugoslavia, Others

MB090850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 8 SAPA — Zimbabwe will hold trade and economic meetings with Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania and the Soviet Union respectively from today until October 24, the semi-official news agency ZIANA reports. A statement released in Harare today by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, says the meetings will be held in the four countries. Delegates to the talks would identify possible areas of further co-operation and review progress made in the scientific, technical and economic co-operation between Zimbabwe and each of the four countries.

The Zimbabwean delegation, led by the minister of industry and technology, Dr Callistus Ndlovu, included the deputy minister of trade and commerce, Mr Chimbidzai Sanyangare and officials from the Ministries of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Industry and Technology; Trade and Commerce; Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare; and Natural Resources and Tourism.

Beira Corridor Group Outlines Aims

MB082014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1832 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 8 SAPA — The Zimbabwe-registered Beira Corridor Group (BCG), one of the "major components in the international effort to ensure southern Africa's freedom from South African transport ties should sanctions be imposed," spelled out its aims today. A report from the semi-official ZIANA news agency said with an authorised share capital of two million Zimbabwe dollars (about R2.6 million), it is intended that shareholding of the BCG be spread as broadly as possible through the nine nations of the Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) — Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Angola, Swaziland, Lesotho, Tanzania, Botswana and Malawi.

The Beira Corridor, which has already been promised a 160 million U.S. dollar (about R355 million) international aid package, is intended to provide a service facility rather than a profit-generating exercise, and for this reason normal investment criteria cannot be attached to the profit, the ZIANA report said.

In a statment quoted by ZIANA, the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank of Zimbabwe, in its role as joint financial advisors to SADCC business sector involvement in the corridor project, said it had prepared a paper outlining the project, the planned phased development of the area, and mechanisms for business sector involvement.

The Beira Corridor, which includes Zimbabwe's oil pipeline from the port of Mutare on the Harare government's eastern border, and the road and rail links to the sea, is being marked as SADCC's alternative to costly routes through "hostile South Africa" to Durban and other major ports there, ZIANA said.

The bank's statment said this SADCC initiative aims at restoring the port of Beira to its former position as the region's most economical outlet to the sea. To achieve this, the Mozambique Government, through the Beira Corridor Authority (BCA), Beiracor Ltd, a company registered in Mozambique, has welcomed business sector involvement designed to complement its development of the infrastructure.

The SADCC, international and Mozambican business interests will be coordinated through three separate public companies — the BCG, the International Beira Group (IBG) registerd in Norway , and Empresa Austral Desenvolvimento (EAD) registered in Mozambique.

These companies will in turn hold shares in Beiracor, which will coordinate the functions of all business sector interests and undertake negotiations on their behalf with the BCA.

The bank said the BCG's objectives were :

— To provide a conduit through which the SADCC business sector could become involved in the implementation of the project;

— To assist in negotiations with the Mozambican authorities regarding the basis of the operation of the various joint venture companies contemplated in the Beira Corridor programme;

— To raise funds for the programme;

— To monitor and coordinate the activities of all the SADCC participants in the programme, whether participating by the way of joint venture companies or otherwise; and

— To represent the SADCC business sector interests in negotiations with the international negotiators and Mozambique partners in the IBG and Beiracor.

It said the BCG ZD 2 million [Zimbabwe dollars] (about R2.5 million) share captial would be made up of 400 shares of ZD5000 (about R6200) each, which would be offered to interested parties by private placing, at par.

Because the project was a service facility and not profit generating, participation would , as far as possible, be limited to one share a company, organisation or group acting in concert, which must have an interest in using the facilities of the corridor.

Applications from individuals in their own right would not be accepted.

Subscription to the BCG would not confer preferential rights to access facilities in the corridor or the awarding of contracts in connection with its development.

Shareholders would, however, be participating in a major self-help programme which would attract foreign assistance and ultimately be of benefit to the entire SADCC sub-region.

The company would have a board of 12 directors, including one representative each from Zambia, Malawi, and Botswana, plus two Zimbabwe Government observers.

After consultation with the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, Mr Denis Norma, a former Zimbabwean minister of agriculture, had been invited to be chairman.

The board of the BCG would elect representatives to sit on the board of Beiracor, thereby ensuring that individual interest had a mechanism to make their views known.

From the new issue of shares by the BCG, ZD250,000 (about R300,000) was to be set aside for acquisition of about 30 per cent of the shares in Beiracor, the bank said.